Thomas Fox



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

NEW SERIES.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 441.—Vol. III.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

INFANTICIDE.

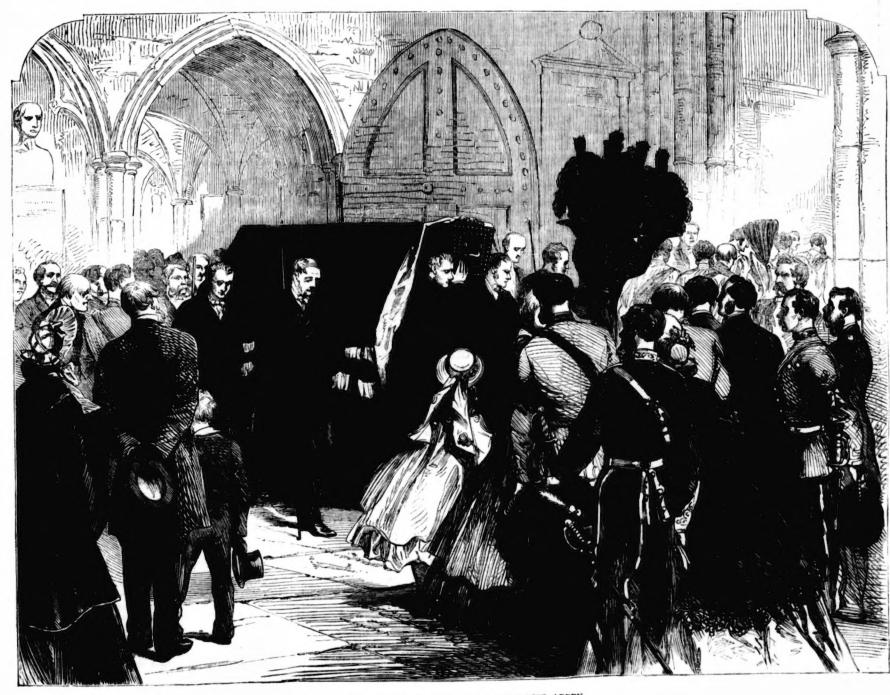
Now is the season when "social questions" come in for their share of the journalist's attention. Two or three have been started lately, and their discussion makes the newspapers, as they are intended to make them, lively and sensational. One journal, famous for its bold treatment of such subjects, moralises over Beatrice Cenci, Elizabeth Benyon (now cast for death for the murder of her child), and infanticide; while another discusses the question whether it would be better to "prohibit marriage altogether to our brave fellows while on service, or to restrict it within certain limits" rather than condemn them to the domestic indecency found in the married soldiers' huts at Shorncliffe.

These are all important matters. It is only to be regretted that they are not discussed with greater taste and judgment. Writers who prattle about "the young maiden who takes up her lot with that neat and trim corporal, withal so manly,' and who propose to restrict marriage "within certain limits," are likely to be more suspected of making up sensational articles for a dull day than of any earnestness or ability. At the same time, it is highly important that public attention should be called in any way to such a fact as this: that, after all we have heard of improvements in the quarters assigned to married soldiers, they and their wives are still | Rajpoots who kill their daughters with poison on the mother's

herded together without any respect for decency. No doubt it would be difficult and costly to provide a separate hut for every soldier who has his wife with him; but, after all, this is only a matter of a little money and a little dexterity of management. On the other hand, the present state of things is altogether intolerable. Treating the soldier simply as a trained fighting man, nothing should be left undone to give him a sense of self-respect; he is all the more a soldier for it. But there are higher considerations even than this-considerations so obvious that we need not set them forth here. What are the Evangelical societies about that they do not exert their great influence against the public violation of decency and morals which goes on in army huts and barracks? have here an excellent case, and an easy remedy; and they would have the whole sympathy of the public to support But it is a more important business to settle the merits of Dr. Colenso, we suppose, than to see that soldiers' wives are lodged like women, and not like cattle.

We wish we could see no more difficulty in dealing with that other scandal which occupies the newspaper gossip so much just now-infanticide. Without going quite so far as to believe that, in this respect, English women are as criminal as "the Chinese who expose their new-born children, the

nipple, the Romans who exposed them at the columna lactaria, and the Greeks who flung them into a well," we cannot doubt but that the crime of infanticide is frequent amongst us, and is becoming more frequent from year to year. And just as the offence grows more common the difficulty of dealing with it becomes more apparent. The law is severe, but no one dares to administer it in all its severity. What is the story as we read it again and again? A fainting, shameful, remorse-stricken girl is set before judge and jury, and they hear how her child, born in secret, was found dead. There is a certain amount of testimony that goes to show the child must have been killed; also there is a certain amount of testimony to show that death might have been accidental, or that the mother was probably mad at the time of the birth. There is always a doctor ready to aver that he has known of such cases, and there is always a jury ready to believe him. They look on the pale wretch in the dock; they think of her sufferings, of her shame, of the heavy punishment she has endured and yet endures; and, though they may be morally certain that she did murder her child, they say "Not guilty" if the evidence gives them the smallest excuse for doing so, as it usually does; or they declare that at the moment she knew not what she did, and recommend her to the mercy of a Judge who is



with child-murder; and it does happen that, from the very nature of the charge, some doubt can almost always be thrown upon it; and it also happens that, with the suffering wretch before them, who never could have murdered her child from malice, though she too probably did so from the madness of shame, the slightest doubt is enough to determine any jury in her fayour. The general question of infanticide is forgotten; and besides, it is not that they are called upon to consider. No; infanticide has little chance of being "put down" in this way, though the law may do much, and society may do more.

We wonder whether it ever occurred to those ladies who have no idea of servants being of their family as well as in it (as their grandmothers' servants were), and who so virtuously decide that "no followers shall be allowed"-we wonder whether it ever occurred to them that they promote infanticide and the immoralities which lead up to it? Because it is our own distinct belief that they do. These ladies, who would regard any woman as infamous who allowed her daughters to have clandestine lovers, force this very danger upon their own servants-not only without compunction, but (apparently) as a matter of propriety. It may be said, and is said sometimes, we believe, that domestic servants "have no business with sweethearts;" but Mr. Thackeray's famous policeman had a better knowledge of the subject. He declared a sweetheart to be a thing "which 'most hevery girl expex;" and very naturally and rightly too, say we. At any rate, it may safely be taken for granted that many girls have got one, and that "'most hevery girl" will get one if she can. The question is, whether mistresses do well or ill by making such innocent connections clandestine and difficult. To us the answer seems so obvious as to put argument out of the question; and we have only to consider the consequences of the evil to see that they may have very much to do with the frequency of child-murder. How different it would be if the mistress were only to extend to the young women whom she takes into her family as servants somewhat of the liberty and the protection she gives her daughters !- if, instead of setting up that vulgar cry, "No followers allowed" (which would be preposterous in the case of the young ladies), she would make it understood that her maids might have their sweethearts to visit them too, occasionally, having ascertained that the young men were of good character. For our own part, we are certainly of opinion that if women servants were treated by their mistresses more as members of the family than as hired drudges a great deal of immorality would be avoided. There was a time when servants were so treated; and child murder was not so frequent then, so far as we can make out,

FUNERAL OF LORD CLYDE.

With no pomp and with little ceremony, but with every mark of respect, the remains of Lord Clyde were on Saturday morning last deposited in the nave of Westminster Abbey. In compliance with his own request that his funeral should be quietly and unostentatiously conducted, arrangements were made by his friends that he should be buried in Kensal-green Cemetery; but, in accordance with desire expressed by the greens of public polytics and independent with a desire expressed by the organs of public opinion and indersed by her Majesty, that intention was altered, and it was determined that he should rest amongst those whose names adorn our national

The preparations for the interment were of the most simple The preparations of the Metherica were of the Most simpled description. A space in the centre of the western nave was inclosed, within which a grave had been opened, the pavement being covered with brown matting. On the north side of the nave, from the chapel to the great western door, spectators dressed in mourning were allowed to stand, and on the seats in front of the pulpit used during the special services in the Abbey some ladies were accommodated. The long range of galleries on each side above the nave was also occupied by persons who hung oftentimes in perilous positions from the clerestory windows looking down into the area beneath. Amongst those admitted were a number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Coldstream Guards, the regiment of which the late Field Marshal was Colonel. About twelve o'clock the clergy and choir of the Abbey assembled at the western cloister entrance. At this time the appearance of the Abbey was remarkable. Its material aspect was severe, its architectural features standing out clear, in the absence of any factitious funereal adornment; there was no undue crowd, and every one present preserved the silence and gravity which were fitting to the occasion; and as for some little time before the arrival of the funeral all movement, even on the part of the officials A space in the centre of the western nave was inclosed, arrival of the funeral all movement, even on the part of the officials engaged in the arrangements, ceased, one could not but be struck with the simple solemnity of the scene.

The body of the deceased had been removed from the residence of Major-General Eyre, Government House, Chatham, where his Lordship died, to his late residence, 10, Berkeley-square, and it was arranged that the funeral cortége should leave that place as nearly as possible at eleven o'clock. Long before that hour immense crowds as possible at eleven o'clock. Long before that hour immense crowds had assembled to witness the funeral, and, notwithstanding the intended privacy, a complete line was formed throughout Berkeley-square, Piccadilly, St. James's street, Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street, and so on to the Abbey, and round to the entrance in Dean's-yard.

The funeral procession, which did not leave Berkeley-square till half-next eleven, consisted of a body of roles to clean the

The funeral procession, which did not leave Berkeley-square till half-past eleven, consisted of a body of police to clear the way, mutes, and feathers. The hearse, without any emblazonments in the shape of escutcheons, &c., drawn by four horses, followed, and fourteen mourning-coaches. Next came one of the carriages of her Majesty the Queen, one belonging to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. A long line of carriages of the nobility and gentry followed. Throughout the whole line of route the decreat expression was manifested by the public

deepest sympathy was manifested by the public.

At half-past twelve the head of the procession entered the western At half-past tweive the head of the procession entered the western cloisters door, and the choir moved on, chanting the opening sentences of the burial service. Preceding the coffn were the clergy of the Abbey. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, Earl De Grey and Ripon, General Forster, Sir Richard

human too, and is glad of his excuse to set her free after a brief punishment. This is a pretty faithful report of nine out of ten of those cases of "child-murder" which come before the law; and if the law is not satisfied, humanity is.

But in the meantime the crime goes on increasing, and we may fairly suspect that that may be because it is not dealt with severely enough. In that case we must blame Judges and juries; and if we do, Judges and juries will never be made a whit less merciful till there is some panic on the subject. We have to remember what probably occurs to Judge and jury on each occasion, that their present business is to resolve what is to be done with the one young woman who stands before them charged with child-murder; and it does happen that, from the very He was singularly tall, his face was bronzed by the Indian sun, and, though comparatively a young man, he bore on him all the marks of a veteran soldier. In that large assemblage, where sorrow or an expression of grave sympathy sat on every face, no one exhibited more manly emotion than this soldier, who had special reason for mourning over the grave of the chief under whom he had entered Lucknow; for it was understood that he was the only man of the 78th in London who followed Lord Clyde to the relief of that beleguered city. Slowly the procession passed down the south Lucknow; for it was understood that he was the only man of the 78th in London who followed Lord Clyde to the relief of that be-lesguered city. Slowly the procession passed down the south cloister, and turning near the western door, swept up the nave and into the choir, where the first part of the funeral service was performed. The procession then re-formed, and the body was borne to the grave and deposited in its last resting-place. The prayers were read, and the passages "Man that is born of a woman," "In the midst of life we are in death," &c., sung by the choir; the music being selected from Croft and Purcell. After the last collect, Handel's anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore," was sung with great effect by the choir; and after the blessing, the Dead March in "Saul" was played on the organ. Everyone then pressed forward to take a last look into the grave; and there they could see a plain coffin, with a name plate, bearing a Baron's coronet and an inscription, "Field Marshal Lord Clyde, died 14th August, 1863, aged 70 years." On the top panel of the coffin also were engraved a coronet and a Field Marshal s bâton. Lord Clyde lies close beside Sir James Outram, and whose death, it is said, produced an impression on his feelings of which he had been unable to divest himself. produced an impression on his feelings of which he had been unable to divest himself. With reverent steps and slow, the numerous to divest himself. With reverent steps and slow, are inducted a spectators at length withdrew, and left one of England's worthiest warriors "alone in his glory."

The Commander in Chief has issued a general order to the Army,

by command of her Majesty, expressing her grief at the death of Lord Clyde. The order makes brief but congratulatory mention of the services of his Lordship, and speaks of his death as a national

General Eyre, "seeing that some very well intentioned persons, unaware of what is in progress, are sending out circular letters on the subject of a memorial to the late Lord Clyde," informs the public "that this question has been already taken up by a number of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen in the country; and there can be no doubt that, under such favourable auspices, it will meet with the hearty support of all ranks. It is considered desirable to defer calling any general meeting in the present deserted state of the metropolis."

Koreign Intelligence.

M. Boudet has issued a circular to the presidents of the Councils-General, requesting them not to touch upon politics in their speeches at the opening of the Session of the Councils.

The Paris Patric asserts that the United States' Government has

sent to Paris a formal protest against the founding of an Empire in sent to Paris a formal protest against the founding of an Empre in Mexico, which Mr. Lincoln's Government regards as a menace to American independence, and an encouragement to the Confederate robels. The same journal states that letters from New York attribute this step to the advice of the English and Russian Munisters at Washington. The including of the English Minister rather discredits the story; while La France denies the truth of the whole statement.

Respecting the offer of the Mexican Crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the Paris Temps asserts with some confidence that, acting upon the advice of King Leopold, his Imperial Highness will make his acceptance dependent upon such impossible conditions as will render it virtually and practically a refusal.

ITALY.

The railway from Castel Borghese to Ravenna was opened on the 25th inst, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Prince Carignan and the Ministers Minghetti, Peruzzi, and Menabrea were enthusiastically cheered. The plans of the Sardinian Railway will be approved by the Government in a few days.

Signor Massari's report on brigandage has been published, and produced a great sensation. It clearly proves the complicity of the Roman Gavernment.

Roman Government. MEXICO.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. has reached Paris, Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. has reached Paris, according to which it appears that several Mexican towns, including Cordoba, Orizaba, and Jalapa, had confirmed the vote of the Notables proclaiming the empire, and offering the crown to Archduke Maximilian. It is also stated that General Comonfort had issued an order accepting the situation, and recommending his troops to submit to what he treats as the expressed will of the nation. Nothing is said about the ex-President Juarez.

GERMANY.

The Assembly of Princes at Frankfort has continued its sitting

The Assembly of Princes at Frankfort has continued its sitting from day to day, but as, contrary to expectation, the representatives of the press are not allowed to be present, the reports of the proceedings are merely conjectural. The King of Prussia has definitively declined to take part in the conferences.

The Congress have adopted, with modifications, the article of the Austrian project of reform relating to the Directorate. This body will consist of six members, to be constituted thus:—Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria will have each one vote; Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemburg together one vote in turn; Electoral Hesse, and the seven Grand Duchies will nominate the fifth member, and the remaining German States elect the sixth. The question of the presidency of the Directorate is left open, for Austria and Prussia to decide upon. It has also, it is stated, been agreed that, in the event of there being an equal number of votes for and against any proposal at the sittings of the Directorate, the decision shall be in favour of the view sustained by the States which have the largest population. population.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The insurrection in Poland continues, and frequent conflicts between small bands of insurgents and detachments of Russian troops are still reported. Two cavalry engagements, in which the

between small bands of insurgents and detachments of mussian troops are still reported. Two cavalry engagements, in which the insurgents had the advantage, are reported as having occurred at Kutno, on the 18th inst., and at Poddembica the following day.

The interruption of railway and telegraphic communication between Cracow and Warsaw is reported, a rising of the peasantry having taken place in the palatinate of Sandomir. An engagement between the insurgents and the Russian troops followed in the insurgents have the result in not stated. Reinforces vicinity of Random, but with what result is not stated.

vicinity of Random, but with what result is not stated. Reinforcements from Lublin were on their way to join the insurgents. Russian agents, accompanied by efficient military escorts, are to traverse the kingdom of Poland, for the purpose of collecting the taxes and sequestrating the estates of such as refuse the payment of their quotas

beginning of the present month General Mouravieff confiscated 162 estates in the palatinate of Wilns. Since then he has issued a decree for the confiscation of 193 more. The landed proprietors are forced to sell their cattle, their carriages, and even

their furniture, to pay the extraordinary tax of ten per cent. levied by the Governor of Wilna. The property of one lady of large for-tune has been confiscated because one of her sons joined the insurgents, although she has four other sons who are officers in the

Russian army.
A correspondent, writing from Lemberg on the 18th inst., says:-A correspondent, writing from Lemberg on the 18th inst., says:—
It is very difficult to know how the insurrection is really going on in the kingdom of Poland. As regards Gallicia, expedition after expedition is rent forth, and always meets with the same fate. But if these expeditions do no other good, they at least have the effect of kreping an immense cordon of Russian troops constantly occupied, and they must be regarded as positive proofs that the energy of the Poles and their determination to hold our until the last possible moment have in no way abated. Whatever frince Gortschakoff's answer may be to the last new note, the Poles will not lay down their arms, and preparations are already being made for continuing the war against Russia throughout the winter. The Poles are probably no more on the point of expelling the Russians from Poland now than they were four or five months ago; but, whatever may be the exact position and prospects of the armed insurrection, it is certain that the power of the Rational Government has gone on constantly increasing from the beginning. Like most other Governments, it has its admirers and its detractors; but, unlike most other Governments, it is promptly and universally obeyed.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 13th. The Governor-General directed the special attention of the Legislature to the Militia Law, which required extensive amendment to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in

effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies, and also for a pledge for the necessary expenses for the current year. He recommended the establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific.

Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee has addressed a letter to the Montreal Gazette stating that the Federal Government has erected a new fort at Rouse's Point, forty-five miles from Montreal, with magazines capable of containing supplies for 100,000 men, also barrack accommodation for a garrison of 5000 men. He says the plan contemplated at Washington for an invasion of Canada is to march 400,000 men up the district of Montreal, to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada; to abstain from meddling in local affairs, but to force the separation of the upper and lower local affairs, but to force the separation of the upper and lower provinces by the mere force of the army of occupation interposing its military barrier to their intercourse. Mr. M. Gee urges the appointment of a Crown Prince for Canada, adopting other means for her closer connection with England; otherwise, in the day of need, England will only give nominal assistance.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

GENERAL NEWS.

Our intelligence from New York reaches to the 14th inst. The draught was still suspended in that city. Governor Seymour addressed, on the 3rd, a letter to the President representing the apparent unfairness of the quotas required of the Democratic districts under the present conscription, and urging that the draught be postponed in New York and Brooklyn until the correct number could be ascertained, as well as to give time to fill up the same by volunteering. He intimates that the draught will again meet with resistance if persisted in. Mr. Lincoln, in his reply, dated the 7th, refuses, stating that, while time was being wasted in investigations and experimenting with a system which had proved itself so far exhausted as to be inadequate, the enemy was driving every ablebodied man into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullooks into a slaughter-pen, producing an army Our intelligence from New York reaches to the 14th inst. The was driving every ablebodied man into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen, producing an army with a rapidity not to be matched, except by the adoption of a similar course. On the receipt of this reply, Mr. Seymour again wrote to the President, emphatically repeating his request for the proper adjustment of the quotas of the several districts before the draught should be finally ordered. The answer of the President was that the draught must go on, whether it was legal or not—a point which he declined to ciscuss. Judge M'Canu, of New York, had officially declared the Conscription Act to be unconstitutional.

had officially declared the Conscription Act to be unconstitutional.

At a meeting of the German Democratic Club of New York the
Sovereignty of the States was declared to be paramount to the Sovereignty of the States was declared to be paramount to the general Government. The conscription was denounced as despotic and unconstitutional, and it was argued that the acts of the present Administration have annulled the compact of the Union, and consequently annihilated the authority of the central power. It was resolved to appoint a committee to wait upon Governor Seymour with a copy of this declaration, and to tender the services of the club to support him in maintenance of the rights of the State. The Orangetown Democratic Society of New York State, on the 11th, resolved to recognise Governor Seymour alone as the Commanderin-Chief of the Militia of New York.

Mr. C. B. Sedgewick, late chairman of the Congressional Naval

In-Cinet of the Militia of New York.

Mr. C. B. Sedgewick, late chairman of the Congressional Naval Committee, had written a letter stating that Mr. Howard, of New York, came to him in July, 1860, saying he came at the instance of Messrs. Laird to make proposals to the Navy Department. Mr. Sedgewick referred him to the Secretary of the Navy, who declined entering into negotiations. Mr. Howard was either Mr. Laird's again for a volunteer secuting a commission but was not an again of the er a volunteer expecting a commission, but was not an agent of the Navy Department.

The British, French, Russian, Spanish, Prassian, Italian, and Swedish Ministers had left Washington, accompanied by Mr. Seward, upon an excursion to the Northern Lakes.

The Secretary of War had ordered three Confederate prisoners to be confined and held as hostages for three negroes captured on board the steamer Isaac Smith, whom the Confederates refuse to exchange.

the steamer Isaac Smith, whom the Confederates refuse to exchange.
On the 4th inst. eighteen Federal negro soldiers from Island
No. 10 on the Mississippi proceeded to Beckham's Landing, in
Tennessee, and murdered a Mr. Beckham and his whole family of
six persons. A number of the murderers had been arrested, and
stated that they were incited to the act by the chapiain of their
regiment, who had been unsuccessful in an attempt to obtain the
freedom of a coloured girl belonging to Mr. Beckham.

It was reported that Confederate General Richardson was conscripting all light-coloured negroes in West Tennessee to serve as
soldiers for three years, at the expiration of which they will receive
their freedom, but no pay. It was also stated that President Davis

their freedom, but no pay. It was also stated that President Davis had resolved to arm the negroes generally, and thus fight the North with a weapon of its own invention.

Confederate journals state that the recent reverses to the Confederate arms in the south-west have not in the least discouraged Confederate arms in the south-west have not in the least discouraged the people or the troops. To compensate for the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, it was proposed to organise, under military authority, bodies of flying artillery, to prevent the navigation of the Mississippi.

President Davis had rescinded the furlough granted to the prisoners captured and paroled at Vicksburg.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald asserts that reports had reached Washington that Mr. Cassius M. Clay had entered into an offensive and defensive treaty with Russia, ensuring to that Power that, in the event of the Western Powers declaring

to that Power that, in the event of the Western Powers declaring war against her, the United States would declare war against France and England.

rams from San Francisco of the 11th ult. announce that a the Secessionists in California was feared by the authorities. rising of General Wright, the Military Governor at San Francisco, had instituted measures to meet the contingency.

WAR NEWS

The armies on the Potomac were still inactive.

General Lee had a considerable force between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, and held all the mountain passes. It was anticipated that he might send a portion of his forces through one of the capt to Gainwillo or Manasses, in order to attack simultaneously. cipated that he might send a portion of his forces through one of the gaps to Gainsville or Manassas, in order to attack simultaneously the front and rear of General Meade's position. A considerable Confederate cavalry force was in the Shenandoah Valley. A rumour prevailed that General Meade had resigned the command of the army of the Potomac, and that either General Grant or General Roseneranz would be appointed to succeed him. General Meade had a conference with the President, General Halleck, and Mr. Stanton at Washington, on the 18th. The army of the Potomac was to be

reorganised. Draughted men and substitutes were reinforcing it. The Federals had arrested all the inhabitants north of the Rappahannock as far as Belle Plaine; and had occupied Beverley Ford. Mosby's guerrillas were still committing depredations between Alexandria and Fairfax.

General Foster, with the ironclad Sangamon, and the gun-boats Commodore Barney and Cohasset, left Fortress Monroe on the 4th inst., and proceeded up the James River to reconnoitre Fort Darling. When within seven miles of the fort a torpedo was exploded under the Commodore Barney, which lifted her ten feet out of the water, and seriously injured her hull. The column of water thrown up by the explosion fell upon the deck of the Barney, and washed thirty men overboard, all of whom, except two, were rescued. An effective fire of artillery and musketry from the shore was opened upon the fleet, during which several of the officers and crews were killed or injured. The fleet was put about, and, under a running fight, returned down the river.

killed or injured. The fleet was put about, and, under a running fight, returned down the river.

A combined land and naval assault on Charleston was appointed for the 13th, which the Federals were sanguine would result in the capture of Forts Sumter and Wagner and of Cumming's Point. Deserters assert that the Confederates had removed guns from Sumter and mounted them on James Island; where they were actively at work with preparations to defeat the Federal plans. Federal reinforcements of coloured troops continued to be sent to Charleston.

Charleston.
General Johnston's forces were reported as being in good condition and spirits, and filled with confidence in their leader and themselves.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

From the letter of the Times' correspondent in the South, who was present with General Lee's army at the battle of Gettysburg, we extract the following account of that sanguinary conflict, which, as our readers will recollect, was fought on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of Tuly leet. July last.

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING.

The correspondent, who admits that the near vicinity of the Federal army to Lee on the 1st of July was a "surprise" to the Confederate commander, thus describes the fighting:—

The country in the immediate neighbourhood of Gettysburg, remarkably English in its general aspect, is not unlike many portions of Surrey, especially reminding the spectator of the gently-swelling banks densely clothed with trees which are found between the towns of Dorking and Reigate. About four miles west of Gettysburg one of General A. P. Hill's division, commanded by General Heth, came upon a strong picket of Federals, thrown out by the first corps of their army, under the command of General Reynolds. To the north of the town the divisions of Generals Rodes and Early, both Heth, came upon a strong picket of Federals, thrown out by the first corps of their army, under the command of General Reynolds. To be north of the town the divisions of Generals Revolds and Early, both belonging to General Ewell's corps, found themselves face to face with the 11th Corps of the Federal army, which, as the reader will remember, attained at Chancellorsville unenviable notoriety, as comprising within its ranks the 'Flying Dutchman,' of whose flight it will be long before Carl Schurz, the German orator and Federal General, hears the last. Instinctively, and against the wish of General Lee, between the three Confederate divisions indicated and the two corps of the Federal army a hotly contested battle arose. The divisions of Generals Rodes and Early were fortunate in lighting upon the 11th Corps and experiencing a resistance which, though it compared favourably with the memories of Chancellorsville, was ill-calculated to stem the fiery attacks of Stonewall Jackson's veterans. Again the Germans broke and fled, but their swift retreat was not bloodless and unharmed, as it had been through the thickets and copsewood of Chancellorsville. Thickly and heavily shot and shell and musket balls fell with damaging accuracy upon their shricking ranks, and it is the belief of many that if General Ewell, after driving his enemy for four miles and through the town of Gettysburg, had not, by superior orders, stayed the pursuit within the town twelfield, his victorious troops would have camped on the night of the lst of July upon the top of that ridge which, upon two subsequent days, all the desperate efforts of the Confederates were inadequate to storm. For the division of General Heth, opposed to General Reynolds and the lst Corps of the Federals, a fiercer conflict was in store. Standing firmly on his ground, General Reynolds met the Confederate attack unflinchingly, and it was not until bayonets were on the eve of crossing that several of a fiercer conflict was in store. Standing firmly on his ground, General Reynolds met the Confederate attack unflinchingly, and it was not until bayonets were on the eve of crossing that several of his regiments, and notably the 24th Michigan and two regiments from New York and Pennsylvania (the latter said never to have been in action before), broke into sullen retreat, leaving about half their number dead and wounded on the ground. The retreat, once commenced, knew neither pause nor stay until the town of Gettysburg was gained and passed and the Federal troops had gained the support of their advancing comrades.

THE SECOND DAY S BATTLE.

Just beyond the town of Gettysburg runs a horseshoe ridge of low uniform hills, seemingly from two to three miles in length, terminating at both ends in a steep sugarloaf peak, which thoroughly protected each flank. On the Federal right and centre the hill was almost entirely bare of trees; on the Federal left their batteries were planted, under the shelter of forest—the sugarloaf peaks at both ends of the line were densely clothed with timber.

General Lee's plan of battle was to attack the Federal left through General Longstreet's agency, while Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell pressed heavily on the enemy's centre and right, with instructions to advance their whole line should Longstreet's attack meet with any success.

met with any success.

It was not till four in the afternoon that the battle commenced. Upon the extreme Confederate right advanced General Hood and the Texans, and the day's disasters commenced by a wound which he at once received, shattering his left arm below the elbow and forcing him from the field. His division fell to the command of the senior Brigadier-General, Robertson, who swiftly shared General Hood's fate, and resigned the command to General Law. On Hood's left advanced, hardly with sufficient promptitude, the division of General M'Laws. Observing some delay in their advance, General Longstreet threw himself at the head of Wofford's brigade, and led them under such a fire as has rarely been witnessed right up the slope. Repressing the disposition of his men to cheer him as he took his place at their head by the brief exclamation of "Cheer less, men, and fight more," General Longstreet, mounted upon the same charger which he has ridden in a score of battle fields, without either horse or rider, both recklessly and constantly exposed, encountering even a scratch, plunged into the thickest of the fight. Against the first position of the Federals the advance of Longstreet's two divisions was completely successful; against the second and stronger position he had not men enough to essay seriously upon this day to prevail.

Meanwhile on the Confederate centre and left Generals Hill and Ewell mingled in fierce conflict with their sternly-resisting enemy. Vain, indeed, would be the attempt to portray in language the scene which the Cemetery Hill, held by the Federal centre, and the lines of their right wing, lying immediately behind Gettysburg, presented to the spectator. A thick canopy of smoke, constantly rent by bright darting flashes of flame, cast its dense pall over the struggling, bleeding thousands who toled and died in its centre, while out of the opaque gloom, as though from the bowels of the earth, one deep, prolonged bellowing roar never ceased to issue. Through the deepening twilight, and on far meet with any success.

It was not till four in the afternoon that the battle commenced.

prolonged bellowing roar never ceased to issue. Through the deepening twilight, and on far into the night, the fierce struggle continued until, in the gloom, the dazzling parabolas of flame, bursting into sparkling jets and coruscations as the shells cracked and exploded. bursting into sparkling jets and coruscations as the shells cracked and exploded, made a ghastly pyrotechnic display. It was not until late in the night that it was learnt that the divisions of Rodes and Early had at one time actually carried a part of the Cemetery Hill, and had sent down a peremptory entreaty for support to Generals Finder and Anderson of A. P. Hill's corps. But General Finder lay at the moment desperately wounded. The request was, for some unknown reason, unheeded by General Anderson. Rodes and Early fell back to their old positions, and the only advantage gained by the Confederates consisted in the carrying by General Longstreet of the first position of the Federals upon the extreme right of the Confederate line. THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE.

Between the first and second positions originally held by the Federal left intervened a large, bare, sloping meadow, nearly a mile in width. Across this Valley of the Shadow of Death the Confederates' advance, committed on the morning of the 3rd to the divisions of Generals Pickett and Pettigrew, had no option but to proceed, swept by the concentrated fire of the countless Federal guns, and exposed, when nearing those guns, to hailstorms of musketry bullets. The distance was too great to advance at the double; it was necessary to move slowly and deliberately, that, as the men approached the batteries, there might be some dash left for the final onslaught. Early in the morning General Longstrect's line stood thus:—On the extreme right the division of General Hood, commanded by General Law; next to him the division of M'Laws—these two divisions being by General Longstrect held in hand ready to launch against the Federals should success attend the onward movement to their left. Next to M'Laws came the spes gregis of the moment—the division of General Pickett, supported and assisted on its left by the far larger division of General Pettigrew, belonging to A. P. Hill's corps. Most of this division consisted of men who had never been seriously engaged before.

The division of General Pickett, shorn of two of its brigades, lately left in the vicinity of Suffolk, did not in number much exceed 4000 men. The strong division of Pettigrew, which in its engagement of the lst, against General Reynolds, sustained inconsiderable loss, numbered, with the addition of Willcox's brigade, temporarily attached to it, about 10,000 men.

Precisely at one o'clock, responsive to the summons of two signal-guns, the 140 pieces in the Confederate centre and right opened fire; nor were their voices hushed until forty minutes after two. Then came General Pickett's turn, and nobly did he spring to the head of his undaunted men, and marshal them to the attack. With long floating locks with a seeming recklessness, which is, perhaps, partly the first and second positions originally held by the

nor were their voices hushed until forty minutes after two. Then came General Pickett's turn, and nobly did he spring to the head of his undaunted men, and marshal them to the attack. With long floating locks, with a seeming reckleseness, which is, perhaps, partly assumed, but which stamps him of the Murat type, General Pickett, of more demonstrative courage than other Generals, but not less unflinching than his own sword, seemed as he advanced to lead his men into the very jaws of death. Slowly emerging into the open ground, with shells cracking and snapping over them at every stride, General Pickett's men seemed to take hours to surmount the mile of interval which divided them from the Federal batteries. At length their destination is reached; with a wild yell they spring into the Yankee earthworks; astride of each Federal gun rides a Confederate soldier; the group around General Longstreet congratulates him that the advance is a complete success, and for a few moments breath is drawn more freely. But the quick eye of General Longstreet discerns that Pettigrew's division, upon whose almost simultaneous advance depends the retention by Longstreet congratulates him that the advance is a complete success, and for a few moments breath is drawn more freely. But the quick eye of General Longstreet discerns that Pettigrew's division, upon whose almost simultaneous advance depends the retention by Pickett of the captured guns, is in confusion. Upon their left Pettigrew's men, when close up to the Yankee batteries, perceive a large column of Federals descending the hill to flank them. Retaining that fatal habit of thinking for themselves which is so pernicious to a soldier, the Confederates first halted, then got into confusion, then broke and fell back. The frightful damage from grape and canister which, shrinking at this perilous moment, they could not but sustain, was compared by an eyewitness of both scenes to the punishment inflicted on the Federals from the heights of Fredericksburg in December last. In vain did General Longstreet send Major Latrobe to General Pettigrew, shortly before the latter's troops broke, urging him, in military language, "to refuse his left," that is, to meet the flanking column by a line thrown obliquely out to meet it. Major Latrobe's horse was shot as he sped on his message, and on foot he could not get up to General Pettigrew in sufficient time to instruct and guide him. When Pettigrew and his men fell back, the flanking column of Yankees, meeting with no resistance, swept round until they approached and overlapped Pickett. Then, and not till then, he commenced to give way, and terrible was the carnage. Out of a division of 4300 men he brought out, in the first instance, about 1500, though another 1000 straggled in the next day. His three Brigadier-Generals lay dead or desperately wounded upon the field; out of all his field-officers only one Major came out unwounded; eleven out of the thirteen colours which he carried into action were lost. Since the commencement of this war I know of no division on either side which has ever made so resolute an advance, or been so rudely and murderously handled. Long will the 3rd

that he had captured, on the north bank of the Potomac, 1500 men, two guns, and some caissons. General Lee has declared that the statement is incorrect, no prisoners having been lost in crossing, but only a few stragglers, and the only guns lost being the two already mentioned.

A private letter from Dr. Gordon Winslow, who has been connected with the Federal Sanitary Commission, gives some interesting particulars relative to the casualties at the battle of

My first work was to visit all the rebel hospitals, obtain the number of wounded, attendants, physicians, &c. In hospitals exclusively devoted to them I found some 7000, and in other portions of the field, where they were mingled with Union men, about the same number. In all the wounded on our side amount to 14,200, and on the rebel side to about 16,000 or 18,000. The killed were nearly equally divided, amounting to about 10,000, making an aggregate of killed and wounded of 40,200. Quite a little army. It has been our work to take care as far as possible of this army of wounded men, or rather, to supply marerial for others to do it. All the hospitals make their requisitions regularly and freely for all imaginable necessities. We have, for the last two weeks, been sending off by rail some 600 or 800 daily, all of whom we feed at the dépôt, and have large tanks of water placed in the cars, a surgeon and attendants with stimulants and anodynes, &c. We have a large dépôt at the railroad station, with tents to accomedate some 300 or 400, which have been full nearly all the time, day and night, though regularly shipped twice a day—as soon as one crowd left another came, all waiting, as at the poel, for their chance for healing meats and drinks, and for conveyance to some distant hospital. I have had the charge of all the departments for some two weeks; it gives me full employment. We are now erecting tents at the general hospital for our stores, and probably in a week or two shall find it unnecessary to remain longer in the city.

THE PROVINCES.

FATAL BALLOON ACCIDENT.—A lamentable balloon accident took place hear Nottingham on Monday. There was a festival in the park of Mr. North, at Basford, and among the amusements provided was a balloon secent. Mr. Coxwell was to have been the aeronaut, but found that the belicon was not sufficiently powerful to carry him. A young man, named Chambers, who had had some experience in such ascents, and a lighter man than Mr. Coxwell, undertook to take his place, and was permitted. When the balloon had got to a considerable altitude it was seen to collapse sudden't, and fall heavily to the ground. Chambers was still breathing when taken up, but died chearing strongeric. but died shortly afterwards.

but died shortly afterwards.

FISHING IN THE NORTH SEA.—The herring fishing in the North Sea. The Durham and Yorkshire coast, which at one time threatened to be an utter failure this season, within the past ten days has proved extended at Hartlepool, the sale of which would realise to the fishermen did not realise so well in the early part of the fishermen did not realise so well in the early part of the Shields Sunday their beats came into the Tyne londed to the westweek, but on rauged from 17s. to 18s. per thousand. The fish so that have been fallen in the settementy prime. The fishermen to be so solid that it was a difficult which we well as the season when the fishermen to be so solid that it was a difficult when the settement which is the season when the fishermen to be so solid that it was a difficult when the season when the season we will not season when the season when the season we will not season when the season when

Conviction for Haymaking on Sunday.—At the Atherton Petty Sessions, on Monday, Peter Cleworth and thirteen others were convicted, under an Act of Parliament of the reign of Charles II., for getting hay in on the Sunday. The case had been adjourned for a month to enable the magistrates to consider the state of the law on the subject. The chairman of the bench (Mr. Silvester) told the defendant Cleworth that they had considered the cases and had decided that the prisoners were guilty of a desceration of the Lord's Day, and a penalty of \$s\$, and costs would be inflicted. Cleworth sail he did not intend to pay, as he was advised that the decision was not legal. Charles Bennett, n collier, was fined in a similar sum for "aiding and abetting." He and several others were told that if they would pay the costs (6s.d.) no conviction would be recorded against them. They, however, refused, protesting against paying anything for saving produce from injury. It is understood that distress-warrants will be issued against those defendants who are householders, and the others will be incarcerated in the stocks, in accordance with the provisions of this ancient statute. The cases have excited much indignation throughout the neighbourhood, many considering that such convictions are calculated to bring justice into contempt.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings in connection with the Newcastle meeting of the association commenced on Monday, when the reception-room in the New Savings' Bank, Westgate-street, was opened. During the course of the day the number of tickets issued to new members was 81; to old members, 13; new life members, 9; old life members, 8; associates, 492; ladies, 523. The following is the programme arranged for the meeting: arranged for the meeting :-

arranged for the meeting:—

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—Central committee meeting at the Literary and Philosophical Society, at 1 p.m. Section committee meetings, at 3 p.m. Inaugural address by the president in the New Townhall, at 8 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 27.—Section committee meetings, at 10 a.m. Section meetings, at 11 a.m. Exhibition and soirce, in Central Exchange Newsroom, at 8.30 p.m. (The exhibition will be kept open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Friday, Aug. 28, and the following days, until Tuesday, Sept. 1. The exhibition will consist of specimens of the industrial products of the district, pictures, and other works of art, objects of natural history, and philosophical apparatus.)

on Friday, Aug. 29, and the following days, until Tuesady, Sept. I. The exhibition will consist of specimens of the industrial products of the district, pictures, and other works of art, objects of natural history, and philosophical apparatus.)

Friday, Aug. 28.—Section committee meetings, at 10 a.m. Section meetings, at 11 a.m. Evening lecture in the New Townhall, at 8.30 p.m. (by Professor Williamson, on the Chemistry of the Galvanic Battery, considered in relation to Dynamics, illustrated by experiments).

Saturday, Aug. 29.—Section committee meetings, at 10 a.m. Section meetings, at 11 a.m. Excursion to Canobie, Riccarton, and Kielder, under the guidance of the Northern Mining Institute. Excursion to Sanderland. Excursion to Crag Longh, under the guidance of the Tyneside Naturalists Field Club. (The concert given to the members of the association by the Mayor will take place in the New Townhall, at 8.30 p.m.)

Monday, Aug. 31.—Section committee meetings, at 10 a.m. Section meetings, at 11 a.m. General committee, at Literary and Philosophical Society, at 3 p.m. Microscopic soirce, in Central Exchange Newsrooms, at 8.30 p.m. Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell and Professor Glaisher, at 6.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Section committee meetings, at 10 a.m. Section meetings, at 11 a.m. Evening lecture, in the New Townhall, at 8.30 p.m. (by Mr. Glaisher, on his Balloon Ascents).

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—Gun experiments, at Whitley, by Sir W. G. Armstrong, at 9.30 a.m. General committee, at Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms, 2.30 p.m. Concluding general meeting, at 4 p.m., in the New Townhall.

Thursday, Sept. 3.—Excursion to Cleveland, to see the ironworks and iron mines. Excursion to Marsden Rocks and South Shields.

THE SECTION ROOMS.—A. Mathematics: Friends' Meeting House. B. Chemistry: Lecture-room, Nelson-street. C. Geology: Music-hall, Nelson-street. D. Zology and Botany: Council Chamber. De. Physicology: Lecture-room (Medical School, E. Geography and Ethnology: Assembly-room (mail). G. Mechanies: Lecture-hall, Lite

The regular meetings of the association commenced on Wednesday, The regular meetings of the association commenced on Wednesday, when the opening address to the members was delivered by Sir William Armstrong, the President. The hon. Baronet, in his address, dilated at some length on the mechanical forces of nature and the recent discoveries of science in that direction. His subject led him to consider the properties of heat, and heat led him to describe the application of coal, which he said was at present applied for steam purposes in a reckless and wasteful manner, that would, if it were not checked, exhaust the coal in the Newcastle district in about 200 years. His address was listened to with great district in about 200 years. His address was listened to with great

SHOCKING MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE.

SHOCKING MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE.

On the evening of Friday week Elizabeth Margaret Goodwin, a young lady twenty-one years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and granddaughter of Captain Goodwin, of Wigwell Hall, near Wirksworth, was murdered by her lover, Ma. George Victor Townley, a cotton-spinner, in business in Manchester, the son of Mr. Townley; stock and share broken the travelled to Whatstandwell station, on the Matchesk line of railway. He proceeded to the house of Mrs. Burley, the Bail's Head Inn, where he engaged a bed for the night. He then appears to have wasked forward to Wirksworth, where he are ved about half-past one o'clock. He then called upon the Rev. Herbert Harris, Head Master of the Grammar School, and an intimate friend of Captain Goodwin's family. He told Mr. Harris that he had been engaged to do Godwin for some time, and said that she had written to tim to break off the orgagement, desiring that her letters might be returned. He further adaet that he had "set her free," but whished to hear a declaration of her wishes from her own lips. He said to Mr. Harris, "Are you aware whether a clergy man has been visiting her lately? I presume you know, as you are in the confidence of the family." Mr. Harris replied, "I do not feel bound to reveal confidential communications. I may, however, tell you that a clergy man has been visiting at Captain Goodwin's "Mr. Townley said, "What a lass hame?" Mr. Harris said, "I must deelint to give you his name." Mr. Harris said, "I must deelint to give you his name." Mr. Harris said, "I must deelint to give you his name." Mr. Harris said, "I must deelint to give you his hade "or you may go up to Wigwell and see her if you can." Mr. Harris, being about to resume his duties in the school, asked him to call again. Mr. Townley then went away, and called again upon Mr. Harris hout haif-past four o'clock, and had a further interview. He then went to Wigwell, the seat of Captain Goodwin. A servant amnounced to Miss Goodwin the visit of Mr. Townley. Miss Goodwin direct

An inquest was held on the body on Saturday afternoon last, at Wirksworth, before Mr. Bennett, Coroner. The prisoner was present. He was not the least concerned at his awful position. The jury found a verdict of "Wifful murder" against him, and he was committed for trial at the next Margin Audicae.

MR. ODO RUSSELL, it is reported, has been recalled from Rome, amoure d in Turin lately that Mr. Russell would become Secretar

MR. ODO RUSSELL, it is reported, has been recalled from Rome. It was rumoure d in Turin lately that Mr. Russell would become Secretary to the Legation in that city.

FINSBURY PARK.—The agreement for the purchase of the land required for the formation of this park has been signed on the part of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the proprietors of the land, and the price to be paid for it is to be settled by arbitration. The site will embrace the whole of Hornseywood and the land lying between the Great Northern Railway and the Green Laner, northward of the Seven Sisters'-road, as far as and including a portion of the land on each side of the New River. The whole of the park will be situated within the parisk of Hornsey, and thereby not included within the limits of any metropolitan borough.

THE SWISS NATIONAL RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH.

RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH.

THE little town of Chaux de Fonds, near Neufchâtel, has been completely roused and made wildly dissipated by the National Rifle-match, of which it has been the chosen locality. Under ordinary circumstances its 9000 inhabitants are busy enough at their great trade of watchmaking—for it is the principal seat of this manufacture in the canton; and this place, with its scattered houses dotted over that wild valley in the Jura mountains, is a complete hive of industry. For once, however, its steady-going workday pursuits have been disturbed, and the enthusiasm consequent on the great shootingmatch has made a long holiday for the people, who felt the keenest interest in the contest.

The present assembly of marks.

keenest interest in the contest.

The present assembly of markamen has been more important than usual, and that is saying a great deal, since these meetings are jealously preserved as national fêtes, and there was a determination to uphold the Swiss reputation against the success of the competitors at the Italian shootingmatch, which had only just concluded.

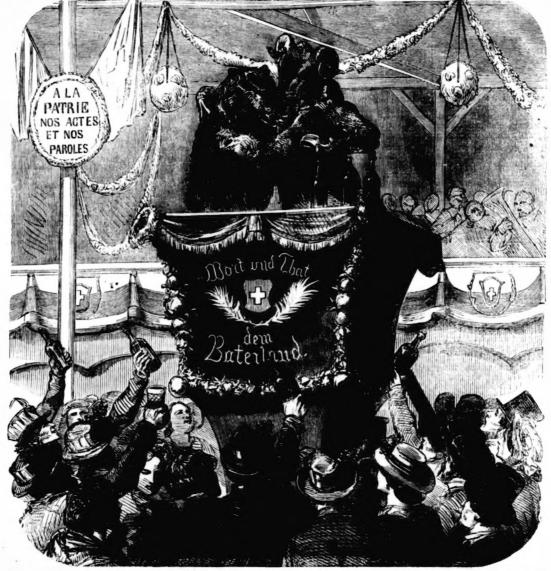
On the first day of the meeting

match, which had only just concluded.

On the first day of the meeting the town presented the appearance of one vast bouquet, so plentiful were the decorations of flowers, flags, and ribbons, interspersed with masses of green boughs brought from the neighbouring forests; and the shields bearing the arms of the twenty-two cantons marked the occasion with an air of nationality. The meeting-ground occupied a space at the end of the Street Leopold Robert (so called in compliment to the great painter of Chaux de Fonds), the shooting stand extending in a parallel line with the canteen, the former building being ornamented with a trophy of arms suggesting the victories of the Swiss nation.

If The canteen is an immense structure, capable of accommodating about 4000 of the hardy

structure, capable of accommodating about 4000 of the hardy sons of Helvetia and their friends, who went there for refreshment. The interior of this building was



BIFLE-SHOOTING AT CHAUX DE FONDS.—THE BEAR OF BERNE AND THE RAM OF SCHAFFHAUSEN IN THE TRIBUNE.

sufficiently imposing; for, at the north window, an immense transparency represented the monument of Winkelried, and facing this, at the other extremity of the room, stood the William Tell of the Ledeshalle, presented by the riflemen of Frankfort to their Swiss comrades. Around the walls the shields of the cantons were framed in evergreens. Outside the principal entrance was displayed a fine painting, by M. Jenny de Soleure, representing the junction of Neufchâtel with the Swiss Confederation. In the space between the stand and the canteen was raised the pavilion, where the prizes were displayed. A polygonal building, surrounded with windows and containing the coveted rewards, of which the principal were a silver candelabra, a crystal carafe, ornamented with silver flowers, and a silver cup and stand, presented by the Carbineers of Frankfort; silver ingots, to the value of 2800 francs, from the Swiss residents at Shanghai, and numerous specimens of plate, arms, and jewels, with a host of watches and pursee of money. of money.

of money.

The match, which lasted during the whole week, was commenced with great ceremony, and all the neighbouring villages, as far as the town of Neufchâtel, were insufficient to afford accommodation for lodging the visitors, for the holiday-makers were not composed entirely of the successors of William Tell and their friends, since Germans and Italians came to the competition.

Many of the Swiss riflemen had

to the competition.

Many of the Swiss riflemen had adopted the old national costume, and, had they appeared with cross-bows, might have been mistaken for performers in the celebrated opera named after their patriot.

Several ladies were amongst the competitors; and one of them, a fair German dame, came very near winning one of the best prizes.

At midday the report of a gun announced that dinner-time had arrived, and an immense con-

arrived, and an immense con-course of hungry people rushed to the canteen.

At the tribune, which occupied a place in the room, and from



ITALIAN RIFLEMEN.



SWISS RIFLEMEN.



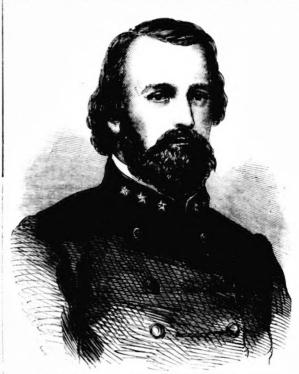
SHOOTING AT THE TARGETS.



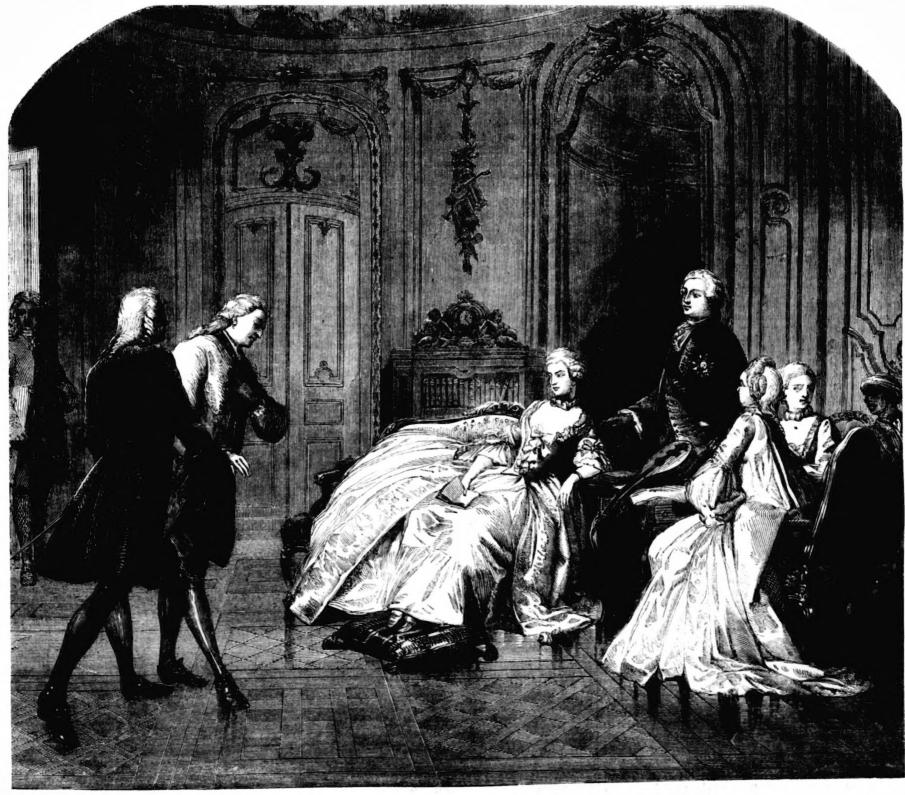
STREIFF, THE KING OF RIFLEMEN.



hobnobbed with intense satisfaction. It was remarked, however, that these interesting creatures were afflicted with a thirst not previously noticed by naturalists, and that their good will seemed to be much stimulated by the numerous glasses of wine in which they pledged each other. After dinner came the solemn presentation



GENERAL MORGAN, OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.



BOUCHER, THE PAINTER, BEING PRESENTED TO MADAME DE POMPADOUR .- (FROM A PICTURE BY GERARD.)

enough, however, neither of these gentlemen gained the great prize enough, nowever, hereafter of the same and the successful marksmen, which was ultimately shared amongst three successful marksmen, who preferred to divide it, as their claims were

equal.

The utmost good-fellowship was manifested throughout the week's proceedings, and the match terminated amidst the congratulations of a large concourse of people, who seemed to be unanimous in the opinion that the national fête had never been more brilliantly represented or more worthily observed.

GENERAL MORGAN, THE CONFEDERATE GUERRILLA.

GENERAL MORCAN, THE CONFEDERATE CUERRILLA.

JOHN H. Morgan, the Confederate guerrilla leader, recently captured in Ohio, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and was noted from boyhood for recklessness and daring. On the breaking out of the civil war Morgan was employed on picket service in the Confederate army, and the success and dexterity with which he entered the Federal lines in disguise led to rapid promotion, and in the summer of 1862 he invaded Kentucky with a considerable force, capturing Lebanon and Cynthiana, destroying large quantities of Government stores at those and other points. In this expelition Morgan was accompanied by a telegraph operator, named Elwes, and the pair bothered the Yankees sadly by breaking in upon the telegraph lines, intercepting despatches from one Federal station to another, sending false intelligence and taunting messages even to Washington itself, and finally offering the General in command to furnish copies of all the despatches which had been intercepted during the raid. In the course of the present summer Morgan made another expedition into Indiana, where he met with a stout resistance from the local militia, and was compelled to retreat into Ohio, where he was captured, with nearly his whole band, near Lisbon, on the 26th of July, and is now a prisoner in the hands of the Federals. As Morgan caused the Union authorities considerable annoyance and alarm, his capture was looked upon as an achievement of some importance; and the extent to which he was feared may be estimated from the fact that the most unmeasured vituperation is poured out upon him in the columns of the Northern papers. is poured out upon him in the columns of the Northern papers.

"BOUCHER PRESENTED TO MDME. DE POMPADOUR."

THE painter who most faithfully represents French art in the eighteenth century is Boucher, who reigned for forty years, overwhelmed with fame and fortune, protesting, in his unrestrained freedom, against the recognised masters, and founding, as it were, a school of his own, fatal to all that is noble, grand, and beautiful,

a school of his own, fatal to all that is noble, grand, and beautiful, and yet not devoid of a certain coquettish grace, a certain magic of colour, and, finally, a certain charm before unknown.

At the first glance of one of Boucher's pictures any one may see that he dwelt amongst houses and not in the fields. He never took time to look either at the sky, or at a river, a meadow, or a forest. It might even be doubted whether he ever saw a man but through a prism, or whether he aver saw a woman or child such as the Constant. It might even be doubted whether he ever saw a man but through a prism, or whether he ever saw a woman or child such as the Creator made them. Boucher painted a new world—a world of fairies—where every one is moved, and loves and smiles after a fashion quite different from that of the world in which we live.

Boucher never possessed the enthusiasm of an earnest artist

Boucher never possessed the enthusiasm of an earnest artist studying with patience, growing pale with aspirations after greatness. He preferred being of his age—of his day and generation. He had two studios—the one that of his master Lemoin; the other, and principal one, the Opera, where he found alike his landscapes and his portraits. Opera landscapes, opera personages, form pretty much the whole of Boucher. In his day his works were all the fashion; he had only to paint to gain applause. All the great mansions, all the splendid country seats, were thrown open to him. He made every year the income of a nobleman, and lived in grand style, as though he really were one. As a matter of course, he affected the philosophy of the time, and ridiculed all that was noble and grand. He gave regal fêtes, one among which cost him a year's work, a celebrated festival, called the Festival of the Gods. His design was to represent Olympus and all the Pagan divinities. He himself assumed the part of Jupiter.

Boucher did not content himself with painting, but engraved and modelled also. He engraved a considerable number of Watteau's designs. He modelled, on a small scale, groups and dancing-girls

modelled also. He engraved a considerable number of Watteau's designs. He modelled, on a small scale, groups and dancing-girls for the manufactory at Sevres. His engravings and modellings are worthy of his best pictures; they possess the same grace, the same spirit, and the same smile. By thus multiplying himself Boucher extended his reputation everywhere; you might see at the same time his plump Capids on mantelpieces, his nymphs on watches, his engravings in books, his pictures on all the walls. As Boucher did not sell his works at high prices, he owed his large income to his predictious facility.

Boucher did not set in a works at high prices, he owed his large income to his predigious facility.

Both Mdme. de Pempadour and Mdme. Dubarry were great admirers of Boucher's talents. This was natural enough. They were of those Muses whence he derived inspiration. Had they not precisely that coquettish grace, that wayward glance, and those smiling lips which make up the charm of Boucher's women?

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES. (In all cases to be paid in advance.) STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

Three Months, 4s. 4d. | Six Months, 8s. 8d. | Twelve Months, 17s. 4d. Four Stamps should be sent for Single Conies.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to Thomas Fox, Strand Branch. Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863,

THE DUTY ON FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Parliament of the past Session was especially remarkable for the absence of factious opposition to the Government. In fact, there was no organised opposition, as the Conservative party, evidently unprepared to accept the responsibilities of power, generally shrunk from throwing their united weight into the scale of a division. Nevertheless, the Government sustained two notable defeats upon the questions of the City Police and of the duty on Fire Insurance.

In each of these matters a kind of post has since been attempted in the form of a report. Sir Richard Mayne has published his views as to the advisability of putting the civic police under his own control. On this question we may possibly take a future occasion to make a few observations. As to the fire insurance duty, we are furnished with a revised report by Mr. George Coode, whom, at the outset, we may at once admit to have been possessed of all necessary industry and power of statistical compilation.

We must not, however, rate these qualities too highly. "Nothing is so delusive as facts, except figures," was the apophthegm of a shrewd statesman. So far as Mr. Coode states the facts and figures, in relation to the insurance tax, we accept his evidence—as evidence only. When he attempts to base conclusions upon these facts and figures, such conclusions, in the form of an authoritative report, would be impertinent even if indisputable. As the writer of a report, he comes before the nation as a public witness, and has no pretence whatever to assume the function of a judge.

Still, in some respect he may be taken as the mouthpiece of the Government, which has opposed the abolition of an obnoxious tax. In this light it is worth while to see what Mr. Coode has to write in its defence. And here is a specimen of his argument :--

A duty of 3s. upon every £100 value of property insured is very nearly one third of a penny duty to each pound sterling of value; or, more exactly, it is a duty as 1 to 667 value of property insured.

The object of this statement is to prove that the duty is so small as to be scarcely appreciable to the insurer. Only 1 to 667 of the property insured. But mark the fallacy. This small fraction, when reduced to practice, becomes 200 per cent per annum upon the price of insurance. The offices assess the risk of insurance against fire (leaving, of course, a margin for their own commission and profit) at one shilling and sixpence for a hundred pounds, under ordinary hazards. But the tax increases the charge to four shillings and sixpence. And then Mr. Coode comes forth with his talk about the tax representing a proportion of 1 to 667! Need we waste ink in the attempt to expose so flagrant a sophism?

Here is another extract, which appears really stupendous in its egregious irrationality :-

One hundred pounds insured would cover about £15,000 of a butcher's or poulterer's stock in a year; £30,000 of a fishmonger's stock; £1200 of any trader changing his stock twelve times a year.

Let us see what this means. If Mr. Coode be really serious. he is actually contemplating that a butcher, poulterer, or fishmonger, having insured for £100 (the ordinary value of his floating stock), maintains his premises in a permanent blaze for a twelvemonth, during which he keeps on purchasing goods and casting them into the flames of his establishment! How else can his £100 insurance cover fifteen or thirty thousand pounds?

The "conclusion arrived at in the report," as we are told by a Conservative reviewer, "is, that the reduction of the duty would have no appreciable effect in extending the practice of insurance." That is, in other words, that the duty does not deter from insurance. Let us take this assertion in reference to the two great classes of non-insurers, the poor and the wealthy. As to the poor, it is well known that they do not and cannot insure; consequently, a fire to a poor man means the utter loss of household goods-if not of his tools, the means of his subsistence. The poor man's combustible chattels are ordinarily under the value of £100; consequently, insurable under the ordinary rate for eighteen-pence per annum. How can Mr. Coode, or any one else, attempt to prove or to maintain that he is not deterred from insurance by the certainty of having to pay thrice the ascertained value of the risk?

Take the question again with regard to the rich. It is admitted that many persons of large property are their own insurers. Why is this? Simply because if 1s. 6d. represents the average risk from fire, no person to whom a few hundred pounds is not an object will pay 4s. 6d, to insure against a chance of which the probable loss may be estimated at a third of the sum. But figures are specially delusive in cases like this. The rich man's insurance of, say, £600 worth of furniture, costs him an inconsiderable sum. The poor man lives only upon the necessaries of life, and to him an insurance to the amount of £100 represents actual privation. The remission of the duty upon insurance would have, in all probability, this effect, that the friendly societies would protect their members against loss by fire. This they cannot do under the present system. The duty upon fire insurance prohibits the extension of their benefits to the case of accident by fire.

The tax has been condemned by a Parliamentary resolution. Against this it is urged that its cessation would cause a loss to the revenue. Of all pleas in favour of the continuance of an impolitic impost, this is the weakest. It is the duty of a Government not only to raise the necessary funds for the public exchequer, but to raise them in such a way as to inflict no injury beyond immediate pecuniary loss, The tax upon fire insurance falls, in regard to immediate payment, exclusively upon the provident class. But with respect to the improvident, and to those who really cannot afford to pay the insurance tax but might pay the simple premium, it becomes prohibitive. No man can be expected to be provident who receives only sufficient whereon to live from hand to mouth, as our labouring classes are compelled to do. And the industrious, hard-working, hard-living, useful member of the community suddenly finds himself, by the action of fire, reduced to a ruined, disheartened outcast, a mere unproductive recipient of parish relief. This is the state of things which Mr. Coode steps forward to advocate in defiance of the voice of Parliament and of reason,

JURISDICTION IN CHINA.—The Foreign office has published a despatch of Sir F. W. A. Bruce, our Plenipotentiary at Pekin, referring to the position of Europeans in China. In this despatch Sir F. Bruce states that the principle of giving the Chinese Government exclusive jurisdiction over Chinese, and the authorities of each foreign nation in China—English, French, Russian, and American—exclusive jurisdiction each over their comparators, works well, and he hopes the Chinese Government will be satisfied with it. He also reports great progress and property at Shanghai, which he attributes to the protection it enjoys from the British occupation.

Declaration Theorem Theorem Mount Gothard.—Conferences were

With 16. He also reports great progress and property at Shanghai, which he attributes to the protection it enjoys from the British occupation.

PROJECTED TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNT GOTHARD.—Conferences were lately held at Lucerne for the purpose of discussing the expediency of piercing a tunnel through Mount Gothard. Delegates from thirteen cantons and three half-cantons attended—the population represented by them amounting to about 2,000,000. The two companies of the Swiss Central and North-Eastern lines were also represented. M. Zing, of Lucerne, read a report drawn up by M. Welti, civil engineer, on the whole line from Finelen to Lugano. According to one of the two projects presented, the tunnel is to be pierced at an altitude of 1200 metres above the level of the sea, and at 100 metres above that of Airolo (Tessin), and Goschenen (Uri). Its length is 138 kilometres, and it may be pierced by the aid of two shafts, one 166, and the other 296 metres in depth. According to the second project, the tunnel to be pierced at an altitude of 1500 metres above the level of the sea, which is that of the celebrated hospice, will only be ninety-eight kilometres in length; but, as a set off, the rest of the line passes through the most unfavourable ground possible. A more detailed report is in course of preparation

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has been living in quiet retirement at Rosenau Castle since her arrival in Germany; but, it is said, intends to spend a few days with her son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, at Potsdam, where Prince Alfred has already arrived.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS is enjoying excellent health at Ostend and makes frequent excursions on horseback in the neighbourhood of the

THE SOVEREIGN DUKE OF ANHALT-BERNBURG died a few days back By his death the dynasty becomes extinct, and the Duchy reverts to the elder branch of Anhalt-Dessau, thus reducing the number of co-Federate German Sovereigns to thirty-four.

M. DE LAMARTINE has been authorised to establish another lottery of four millions of tickets at 25c. each.

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN has cited Bishop Colenso to appear before im on the 17th of November next. THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION has made an urgent appeal for

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY caused by the earthquake at Manilla amounts to 40,000,000 dollars.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF ARMY HOSPITALS has become vacant by the death of Dr. Alexander Stewart.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS now number 329,704 members, and have een increasing at a uniform rate of about 4400 a year for the last eleven

BARON MAROCHETTI'S bronze statue of the Prince Consort, destined for a nemorial at Aberdeen, is ready for casting, and will be inaugurated next month.

A LADY, NAMED WINKWORTH, has managed to ascend the Jungfran, known as the "Queen of the Bernese Alps."

THE MINISTER OF WAR has decided that from the 1st of September next the fortified towns in France will cease to be closed during the night. THE EXPRESS-TRAIN, between Cette and Tarascon, ran off the rails on Sunday last, near Beaucaire. Six persons were killed and several wounded. SOME SERIOUS DISTURBANCES have taken place in the city of Damascus, a which several gendarmes were killed by a band of Bedouins.

FORCED LABOUR has been abolished on the works for the Sucz Canal.

AT FORT DARLING, on the James River, near Richmond, the Con-derates have excavated the bluff for cannon, which are placed in chambers the solid rock. The river is full of torpedos and obstructions of all kinds.

THE DUKE OF CORURG, while examining a horse the other day, was kicked in the mouth by the animal. The blow caused a considerable swelling of the face, but no serious injury, and his Serene Highness is again quite well.

A HANDSOME MONUMENTAL COLUMN has been erected in the centre of Portsmouth, by seamen and marines, to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. THE RHYL EISTEDDFODD commenced on Tuesday, and is reported to be a

MISS BARBARA EDITH BARBER recovered £3000 damages for breach of romise of marriage from Mr. Robert Fenton, at the Liverpool Assizes, last THE COMMITTEE OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY have forwarded a

memorial to Earl Russell calling his attention to the fact that certain steam-rams are being constructed on the Mersey and the Clyde, which, the memorialists allege, are for the Confederate Government, and urging his Lordship to take steps to prevent these vessels leaving our ports.

THE FINS have sent delegates to St. Peteraburg, demanding a Constitution for Finland and a separate Finnish army.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN has not drawn his salary for the past year from the Treasury. When reminded by friends that by putting the same upon interest he would receive an income of at least 1200 dols., he replied that he thought the United States needed the use of the money quite as much as any person, and he would let it remain. and he would let it remain.

THE SHIP CAMBRIA, Captain Arifmann, which left Quebec on the 13th of July, bound to Glasgow with deals, was lost in the ice to the eastward of the Banks of Newfoundiand on the 30th ult. The crew, after remaining five days by the wreck, were picked up by the ship Lotus, Captain Fry.

PARIS in 1859 contained 1433 streets, boulevards, or avenues, 84 couris, 36 quays, and 141 squares or open places. By the extension of the limits of the city to the fortifications in 1860 there were added 1230 streets, boulevards, or avenues, 146 courts, 13 quays, and 163 squares or open places.

THE ATALANTA, Confederate ship of war, has put into Brest Harbour to remain there so long as may be necessary to accomplish the desired object.

MDLLE, STANIANOFF, a young Polish lady twenty years of age, has just died near Dubbein in consequence of a flogging with the knout inflicted by the orders of Mouravieff because she wore mourning. All the Poles and Germans staying at Pubbein attended the funeral of the unfortunate lady.

ON SUNDAY, a long, rakish, black-hulled steamer was seen some miles off Cork harbour. She was steaming very fast down Channel towards the Old Head of Kinsale, evidently on the track of Yankee vessels. From her general appearance and swiftness, the craft is supposed to have been the famous Florida, of the Confederate navy.

AT EASTBOURNE, a few days ago, a lady sent the town crier through the streets to notify that she wished to "improve the acquaintance" which she had formed with a gentleman whom she had accidentally met at a public bazaar, and with whose manners and person she had been "deeply impressed."

A STORM OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING broke over the metropolis on Tuesday, and did considerable injury. A fla h struck the spire of the Roman Catholic Church at Deptford, and carried away the cross at the top, besides doing some damage to the brickwork.

AMONG THE PARDONS GRANTED on the occasion of the Emperor's fête was one to M. Calzado, lately sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for cheating at cards. He is a Spaniard, and was originally made manager of the Italian Opera at Paris, through the influence of the Empress.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR WESTMINSTER have rescinded their resolution, by virtue of which the stalls were removed from the streets under their jurisdiction. The announcement of this decision naturally gave great satisfaction to the poor people who were concerned.

WHILE THE ANNIVERSARY of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria was being celebrated in the church of San Marco, Venice, on Tuesday week, a bomb was flung into the edifice, and an explosion took place, by which several persons were wounded. Among those thus injured were a priest and an Austrian officer. an Austrian officer.

THE FIRST APPLICATION to be appointed Roman Catholic Prison Chaplain, under the terms of the Act passed last Session, was made to the magistrates of the West Riding on Tuesday, when the Rev. J. Baron asked to be appointed Chaplain in the West Riding Prison Department.

A GIRL OF FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, named Wells, a domestic servant in the house of a gentleman near Croydon, went about her household work with largely distended skirts, and, while taking some linen out of a copper, her dress was forced into the fire beneath, and she was speedily enveloped in flames. The injuries she sustained caused her death.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT is mentioned in the German papers in connection with the congress of popular deputies now sitting at Frankfort; three of the members having caused a placard to be posted in the streets running in these clear and concise terms:—"What is it we don't want? An Assembly of Delegates,—What is it we do want? A German Parliament."

WHILE MR. CHARLES RICE was performing the part of Lengire in a

While Mr. Charles Rice was performing the part of Lenoire in a play called "The Victim of Circumstances," at the Royal Princess' Theatre, Edinburgh, last week, laudanum was somehow mixed with a draught by which Lenoire is supposed to be poisoned, and part of which Mr. Rice swallowed, and was thus nearly made "a victim of circumstances" in a way he had not calculated on. He, however, recovered under the influence of restoratives. Such is a summary of the statement which our contemporaries have gravely reproduced from a provincial newspaper.

THE STATE OF GREECE.—There has just been published a Parliamentary paper containing a series of despatches from Mr. Scarlett, our Minister at Athens, on the state of Greece. And a very extraordinary picture of social in that country it represents. Robbery, murder, and other orimes appear to be common occurrences, and those committed, not as in other countries by the outlaws of society, but by the conservators of the peace—by the soldiers and the police.

and the police.

KIDNAPPING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—From Tabiti we hear of the seizure there of a vessel by the French authorities for being engaged in the infamous traffic of kidnapping Kanakas into slavery. While the lonia was in Tabiti a large Peruvian brig (name unknown), supposed to be engaged in this business, came into port and was seized, and the officers and crew were cast into prison. The accounts of this traffic as being perpetrated in the South Pacific are almost beyond belief. At the island of Raratonga and Mangea, about 6000 miles south-west of Tabiti, a large number of Kanakas had been treacherously kidnapped by various vessels. A considerable trade has heretofore been conducted with these islands from Sydney and Tabiti. For many years back American whalers have yearly taken from 500 to 600 men from them, whose services were of great value in the Southern fisheris. When we consider the condition of these people it reems scarcely possible that such villany should be perpetrated. For more than thirty years back English missionaries have made these islands their home, and the results of their labours are visible in the Christianity and almost perfect civilization of the natives. On these islands there is no native male or female over twelve years of sge but who can read and write in their own language; and probably one fourth of the adult males speak English sufficient for all useful purposes.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

I HAVE received a long letter from Mr. Crassall, in which he criticises my remarks upon the Confederate Loan. There are, howcriticises my remarks upon the Confederate Lean. There are, however, but two or three allegations in the epistle which call for notice. The paragraph which he criticises says that only £2 has been paid. This, on the face of it, is a blunder; but the context proves that it is a clerical or typographical error. For "40s." read "£40." My correspondent says that £60 has been paid, and he is probably correct.

correspondent says that £60 has been paid, and he is probably correct. I, however, received my information from a broker. He further says that the stock has never been at 10½ premium. I am confident that I saw it quoted at this price.

Towards the close of the Session of Parliament Mr. Alcock, the member for East Surrey, who takes a deep interest in all matters ecclesiastical, moved for a return of certain church fees. This return is now printed, and is a very curious document. The return itself I have not yet seen; but the editor of the Manchester Examiner has analysed it, and from his analysis I select the following information for the edification, or at least for the amusement, of your readers. It appears that when a clergyman has the good fortune to be selected by Lord Palmerston or any other Prime Minister of the day to be transmitted. of your readers. It appears that when a clergyman has the good fortune to be selected by Lord Palmerston or any other Prime Minister of the day to be transmuted into a Bishop, the transmutation is not instantaneous, but gradual; the candidate having to pass through sundry curious processes, all more or less costly. Take the case of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, when he was lifted into the see of Durham. First there came the Secretary of State's warrant and stamp, price £7 13s. 6d. Then came her Majesty's Attorney-General, who bled the Doctor to the amount of £9 18s. 6d. The Rayal letter of recommendation was then proceeded and this cost and stamp, price £7 13s. 6d. Then came her Majesty's Attorney-General, who bled the Doctor to the amount of £9 18s 6d. The Royal letter of recommendation was then presented, and this cost £9 3s. 6d. "Petty Bag" then stepped forward, and would not away until £46 19s. 6d. was dropped into its mouth. All these sums had to be paid before the congé d'elire, or permission from the State to the Church to elect, could be granted. Well, then the Dean and Chapter proceeded to elect, or rather to confirm the election of the Crown; for really, as we all know, the said Dean and Chapter have no more power to elect, in the proper sense of the word, than they have to choose a commander-in-chief for the Army. And, this done, then the State again steeped in "to confirm the election"—and, of course, required payment for the work. "The State has permitted the Church to elect you, Sir. The Church has elected you, but you are not yet a perfect Bishop; you need the final seal of the State, and for this also you must pay. Our Secretary of State requires of you another £7 13s. 6d.; our Attorney-General another £9 18s. 6d.; our 'Petty-bag' this time must have £48 2s. 10d. There now, as far as we are concerned, you are a true Bishop. By the-by, we shall have something to say about your temporalities—but of that hereafter." And now came the Church's turn to put my Lord Bishop under the screw. The Archbishop of Canterbury charges for his "fat" £21. The Vicar-General, for something not named, gets £21. Doctors' Commons Library makes our Bishop "shell out" to the tune of £20. Something called an "installation mandate" cost £10. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury modestly demand £5 10s., and then, besides a few guinea fees not worth mentioning, there are £12 12s. for gloves at the consecration; and then the transmutation is complete. But all these processes had reference to the Bishop spiritual. If he could have been content to stop here—perform his spiritual duties, and eschew all honours and profits—I suppose he might have escaped all furth Bishop is a Peer, and as such must do homage to the Queen; and for this he had to pay £94. He is also, to maintain his state, endowed with valuable temporalities; and these the State takes cognisance of, and in some degree controls, and for its services again demands remuneration. The Secretary of State and the Attorney-General each "as before." An official named Halfhide requires £22 12s. "for seals;" then comes ademand of 20 guineas for "passing papers through; £3 10s. for letters, messages, and parcels; £1 1s. for the Sergeant of her Majesty's Chapel Royal; and £1 ls. for the Court Circular. Here the process ends; and the clergyman is fully transmuted, and stands forth to the world in pancply complete, both temporal and spiritual—a right rev. father in God, against all comers. This, then, reader, is how Bishops are made. Does it not strike you as being eminently Apostolic? The process, however, must vary according to circumstances, or, at all events, the payments vary. The instance we have selected is that of Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln. To make a Bishop for Lichfield costs £624 0s. 8d.; the translation from Gloucester and Bristol to Durham, £3977s. 7d.; whilst Dr. Jackson's total payment was £468 odd.

whilst Dr. Jackson's total payment was £468 odd.

It is now protty clear that Mr. Laird never was requested to build war-ships for the United States' Government. It is, however, I think, war-ships for the United States' Government. It is, however, I think, equally clear that he made the statement to the House of Commons that he had been requested to do so in good faith; he was misled by certain vague expressions in his agent's letters. Mr. Laird is, I am persuaded, not the man to make a false statement, knowing it to be false. Neither do I believe for a moment that his agent was instructed to tell the United States' Government that he (Mr. L.) was anxious "to do something towards the destruction of slavery." I suspect that this was not said by his agent. I am quite sure that Mr. Laird never instructed him to say it. Reported conversations are seldom trustworthy. Mr. Laird is a Scotchman by descent, and a shrewd, hard, practical man of business. Originally, I dare say, he cased very little about either Federalists or Confederates; and would have built ships for either or both parties. His enthusiasm for the South was, no doubt, born when he got the order for the Alabama, and has increased in intensity with the successes of that wonderful ship. At all events, one thing is clear—he would have built ships and has increased in intensity with the successes of that wonderful ship. At all events, one thing is clear—he would have built ships for the North, and, failing orders from that quarter, he has built a ship for the South. By the by, Mr. Laird always speaks of himself as the builder of the Alabama; and in the correspondence touching the statement made in the House of Commons, which I have noticed, he is always spoken of as the head of the firm at Birkenhead. But is he still at the head of the firm? If so, how contract to built this first he Fails Cleared. how can the said firm contract to build ships for the English Govern ment whilst the chief member is in Parliament !

how can the said firm contract to build ships for the English Government whilst the chief member is in Parliament?

The Rev. Dr. Railles, late of Liverpoot, is dead, and at his funeral there was a grand gathering; and the Liverpoot Mercury devotes no less than seven columns to a report of the ceremony and the religious services which were performed on the occasion. In short, the funeral of the worthy Doctor seems to have been a great event at Liverpool. And who was Dr. Raffles? perhaps many of your readers will ask; for, celebrated as he was in his own denomination, it is certain that to the great world outside his name is utterly unknown. Well, Dr. Raffles was a Dissenting minister. He was not a great man. He was not great as a scholar, a divine, or a preacher. The Independent sect has produced many men greater than he. But he was an attractive preacher, very popular in the denomination to which he belonged for many years, and a very good and charitable man. Many years ago I occasionally heard Dr. Raffles, when he was in the prime of life and at the zenith of his fame, and my estimate of him as a preacher was not high. He was a graceful, eloquent speaker; but there was neither originality nor force in his sermons. I am not, however, surprised at his popularity. The highest order of preaching is never the most attractive.

The old controversy as to the exact spot from which Julius Casar sailed, with his 800 ships, to conquer Britain is being revived by the learned; and, as I walked over the disputed bit of French coast

sailed, with his 800 ships, to conquer Britain is being revived the learned; and, as I walked over the disputed bit of French con some two years ago, I will give you my opinion thereupon. The "Commentaries" tell us that the Roman fleet started from Pontius Itius, whence the transit was commodissium, and the point now mooted by Dr. Guest is whether this Pontius Itius was on the site of

Home of the stranger who's done something wrong,

Boulogne; or whether, as he holds, it was where the little village of Wissant now stands? The latter is the nearest, the former the most convenient, and there is no sort of doubt that when the Romans had established themselves they made Boulogne their place of embark ation. Still, it seems natural that the first trip of the invaded would be from the nearest point; and, to any one standing on Cape Grisnez, some two miles from Wissant, the chalk cliffs of England stand out so prominently (they are barely sixteen miles off), and the formation of the coast appears to so exactly fit in with the term com-

modissium, that it is impossible to believe that such a spot would be neglected by a General on the look-out for easy transit for his troops. To the gentlemen who quote the smallnoss of the bay and the barren character of the adjacent country against the Wissant theory, I would simply say, inspect the place for yourselves. The numerous sandhills and other indications prove clearly enough that in Cassar's time the bay was considerably larger; while the lack of fertility, although a capital plea for changing the port when transit became frequent, would scarcely be regarded by mere birds of passage, whose chief anxiety was not to linger pleasantly at the seaside, but to come, and see, and conquer the barbarians as rapidly as possible. But at best we can but form ingenious theories. We know, thanks come, and see, and conquer the partianans as rapidly as possible. But at best we can but form ingenious theories. We know, thanks to the incidental mention of a full moon, and, subsequently, to astronomy and Dr. Halley, the exact day of the month upon which the landing was effected; but from the time of D'Anville, who, by the way, pins his faith to Wissant, down to that of Professor Airy, quite recently mooted a theory that Casar started from the ry of the Somme, there have been endless differences of opinion who quite

who quite recently mooted a theory that Casar started from the estuary of the Somme, there have been endless differences of opinion as to the precise locale.

Particulars of conversations held with eminent men are ever interesting to their admirers. We all like to know and speculate upon the daily talk of those known to us by their great deeds or wise thoughts. That Goldsmith wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll, that Dante was taciturn or satirical, Butler sullen or biting, Addison reserved, Dryden slow and dull, Fox animated and unflagging, are each points of information upon which an essay on character might be founded. A blind gentleman who has been talking with Mr. Thomas Carlyle has ministered to the public taste by giving very full particulars of a conversation he recently held with that philosopher. I don't know whether the exposer of shams intended his talk to be first published in America, and subsequently commented on here, but the sentiments expressed tally so closely with some of his published opinions that there can be no great harm in widening their circle of publicity. The blind gentleman appears to have caught the philosopher in a confidential mood, for in a few sentences of the reported conversation we have an eulogistic sketch of Mr. Carlyle's father, an incident in Mr. Carlyle's early life, and these very outspoken opinions on the questionable advantages of education: "I am not sure but that we should all be happier, and better too, without what is called the improvements of the modern ages. For mine own part, I think it likely that I should have been a wiser man, and certainly a godlier, if I had followed my father's steps and left Latin and Greek to the fools that wanted them." Critics are not wanting who declare this to be the identical opinion expressed in Mr. Carlyle's published protests against the frivolities of modern speech left Latin and Greek to the fools that wanted them." Critics are not wanting who declare this to be the identical opinion expressed in Mr. Carlyle's published protests against the frivolities of modern speech and thought, and I have heard it quoted as a sample, not of humour, but of grave consistency of purpose. But is it not possible he was chaffing his guest, and, seeing his sayings were being noted down in perfect faith, that he seasoned them highly for the American market? If not, all sincere worshippers in the Carlylese school must henceforth deny their children education, and, by stopping as far as possible the spread of a pestilent knowledge of Latin and Greek, contribute their quots of wisdom and godliness to the world.

The Metropolitan Board of Works is still puzzled what to do for the best. The utilisation of the London sewage, concerning which we had so much savoury talk some five years ago, is once more on the tapis, and schemes have been again sent in for effectually carrying such utilisation out. But, whereas five years ago more than a hundred

and schemes have been again sent in for effectually carrying such utilisation out. But, whereas five years ago more than a hundred candidates were in the field, at the present time the sewagemongers are only nine in number. All agree that it is enormously valuable, and each has his own plan for preserving the health of the metropolis and abstracting the maximum amount of profit out of so doing. Indeed, in more than one instance the necessity of inventing a paying scheme appears to have presented itself with greater force than the obligation to produce a sanitary measure; and the board has acted wisely, indeed, in carrying and a system of drainage has acted wisely, indeed, in carrying and a system of drainage without reference to the dazzling promises made by projectors. Some of these seem mad enough; others have method, but will not stand examination; and when I say that the value of the metropolitan sewage as manure is estimated by some statisticians at as much as £5,000,000 per annum, and that one out of the nine schemenakers offers for its a principle of £10,000 areas you will makers offers for it a minimum rental of £10,600 a year, you will understand how widely our doctors differ in opinion. But, as has been well said, if the sanitary considerations which have hitherto determined the drainage arrangements of great towns were to be made subservient to the profitable disposal of their sewage, town

made subservient to the profitable disposal of their sewage, town populations would be in an evil case. So, whenever utilisation is spoken of, let us have the manner in which our drains are to be made profitable clearly stated, gentlemen, if you please.

The medical officers of the Crown employed in the Army and Navy are so thoroughly dissatisfied with their position, and their dissatisfaction is exercising such a prejudicial effect upon those services, that concessions from the Government are confidently anticipated. The fact is, there is a dearth of candidates, and the heads of the London and Scottish medical schools have, somewhat unnecessions. of the London and Scottish medical schools have, somewhat unnecessarily, set themselves to discover why. The reason may be found in the constant struggle on the part of commanding officers to deprive the constant struggle on the part of commanding officers to deprive the medical man of the privileges and advantages conferred upon him by Royal warrant. So seriously is this evil felt by the profession that, at a recent meeting of the British Medical Association, memorials were addressed to Lord De Grey and the Duke of Somerset requesting them to make inquiry into the alleged grievances of officers who, wearing the same uniform, sharing the same dangers, and legally entitled to the same relative rank as their combatant brethren, are yet virtually denied the position due to them. That refusals have been made to these memorials is true; but the guestion promises to settle made to these memorials is true; but the question promises to settle itself without reference to the authorities, and by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Already the medical department of the Army supply and demand. Already the medical department of the Army is so short-handed and so unpopular, that if a war were suddenly to break out, it would be impossible to even raise it to its peace complement; and at the present rate of retrogression, it is said, both services will, in the course of a few years, be actually without medical aid. The students prefer the chance of success in the world to the certainty of mortification in a messroom or a ship, and the Government will have both to augment the advantages offered and to comply with the reasonable wishes of the memorialists I have named. The inquiry instituted by the heads of the medical schools named. The inquiry instituted by the heads of the medical schools will result in an authoritative report, and will to that extent be useful. Meanwhile, the men actually in the service are sturdily discussing their rights, and by persistent and active co-operation are effectually keeping the agitation alive.

MESSRS. CLAISHER AND COXWELL.

It would seem that from very early times some men have dreamt of aerial navigation, and yet the first voyage in the air was not made till 1783, and since that time very little has been effected towards discovering any method of steering by means of a medium which better that the property of the country of towards discovering any method of steering by means of a medium which both supports and propels the vessel we desire to guide. The means of ascending and descending have been improved, but, once in the air, the balloon is at the mercy of that element as far as its ultimate course is concerned. The problem which remains, and is likely to remain, unsolved is, that of applying to an aerial machine some regulator which shall answer the purpose of a ship's rudder, with the all-important difference that, instead of the propelling power being distinct from the sustaining medium, there is but one element to answer both purposes.

The notion of imitating the flight of birds is ancient enough; since, not to mention the stories of Abaris, Dedalus, and Peter Wilkins, we hear from Strabo of the Cassnobate, who raised themselves in the air by means of smoke; and from Roger Bacon of a flying-machine, of the inventor of which he himself knew the name, although he had unfortunately not seen themachine itself.

selves in the air by means of smoke; and from Roger Bacon of a flying-machine, of the inventor of which he himself knew the name, although he had unfortunately not seen themachine itself. Coming after these, we hear of a host of advocates for the possibility of flying; and Francis Lana, who believed that a machine might be raised by hollow metal balls, strong enough, when exhausted of air within, to resist pressure from without, but at the same time so thin as to be lighter than a like bulk of air, refrained from putting his scheme into execution, since he believed that

Providence would not allow any invention to succeed b

Following him, in 1680, was Bishop Wilkins, who proposed a machine (not unlike that of which several pictures were published a few years ago) to be propelled through the air with sails like those of a mindfull. a few years ago) to be propelled through the air with sails like those of a windmill. Amongst all these theories, however, there were none which succeeded until the great paper balloon of the Montgolfiers ascended from the Château de la Muette, near Passy, in 1783. From that time to the present considerable improvements have been made, until we seem at least to have acquired tolerably complete control over the balloon, as far as regards its ascent and descent in the air. The means of navigating it are still undiscovered; but he would be a bold man who should pronounce such a discovery to be impossible, since within the memory of some of our readers many so-called impossible means of locomotion have been universally adopted, and are now a matter of everyday experience.

One of the claims which was urged at the outset by the Montgolfiers on behalf of balloon ascents was that they would afford

readers many so-caused impossible means of locomotion nave beenuniversally adopted, and are now a matter of everyday experience.

One of the claims which was urged at the outset by the
Montgolfiers on behalf of balloon ascents was that they would afford
opportunities for observing some atmospheric phenomena which
could not otherwise be recorded, and that the knowledge of many
useful scientific facts might be the result. They also indicated one
of the uses to which balloons have been put with more or less success
ever since—that of taking military observations of the position of
the enemy. Unfortunately, the scientific purposes to which for the
first few years of their invention balloons were applied, soon gave
place to their use as merely sensational adjuncts to popular amusements at tea-gardens and other outdoor resorts, and with the
inevitable consequence of additional danger in the shape of fireworks, suspended poneys, monkeys, or acrobats. To this, and to
some deplorable accidents which were, of course, the consequence,
may be attributed the neglect into which the science of ballooning
seemed to fall for a time.

may be attributed the neglect into which the science of ballooning seemed to fall for a time.

The real purpose to which these machines may be devoted is, however, once more recognised, and by again uniting balloon ascents to careful scientific observation, Mr. Glaisher, and his practical colleague, Mr. Coxwell, have once more roused genuine public interest in the results of their aerial voyages.

Mr. Glaisher has been long known as the principal of the Meteorological Department in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich; and, uniting to great scientific knowledge the constant habit of careful observation, is eminently calculated to undertake experiments which require methodical exactness under circumstances in which few people could be either exact or methodical. In Mr. Coxwell he has found an able coadjutor, who has for years devoted himself to the study of ballooning, and, as the accounts of their recent voyages show, possesses just that self-reliance and quiet knowledge of the resources at his command which alone can prevent danger in the present position of aerial navigation.

We, in common with other newspapers, have from time to

show, possesses just that self-reliance and quiet knowledge of the resources at his command which alone can prevent danger in the present position of aerial navigation.

We, in common with other newspapers, have from time to time given some account of the ascents made for the purposes of experiment, and those who have occasionally accompanied the aeronauts can never forget the exquisite novelty and wonderful beauty of the cloud scenery, and all the gorgeous effects of light and colour in that vast expanse where they are separated from the world, and London lies beneath, a dim veil in a dim, luminous haze. To many determined and at the same time susceptible people ballooning might soon become a passion, such as yachting has long been to those who love the sea; and it may yet be reduced to such certain principles that the danger which must always necessarily attach to it will be greatly mitigated. Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell have already reduced the risk by their complete confidence; and, although in some of their experimental ascents they rose so high that Mr. Glaisher was gradually but completely paralysed by the cold and became insensible, while he still held the pencil in his fingers with which he had been making his notes, they have never yet lost that courage and presence of mind which seem especially to belong to the men who pursue scientific discoveries. While these experiments are being made in England, however, there is in France an attempt (which, it is asserted, will be successful) to construct an aerial machine capable of navigation through the air. The prime mover in this invention is M. Nadar, the eminent Parisian photographer, and, after long and careful experiments, the scheme is declared to be fessible.

On the subject of such movement by means of screw-propellers, M. Babinet expresses himself as follows:

M. Nadar and De la Landelle have constructed a little apparatus, which receives its propulsion by means of springs, and which rises in the air, springs and all, without any other action. Thes

Whatever may be the result of the proposed invention, to Messas.
Glaisher and Coxwell must be accorded the credit of having Glaisher and Coxwell must be accorded the credit of having commenced a new era in the science of ballooning, or, if they like it

commenced a new era in the second better, of aerostation.

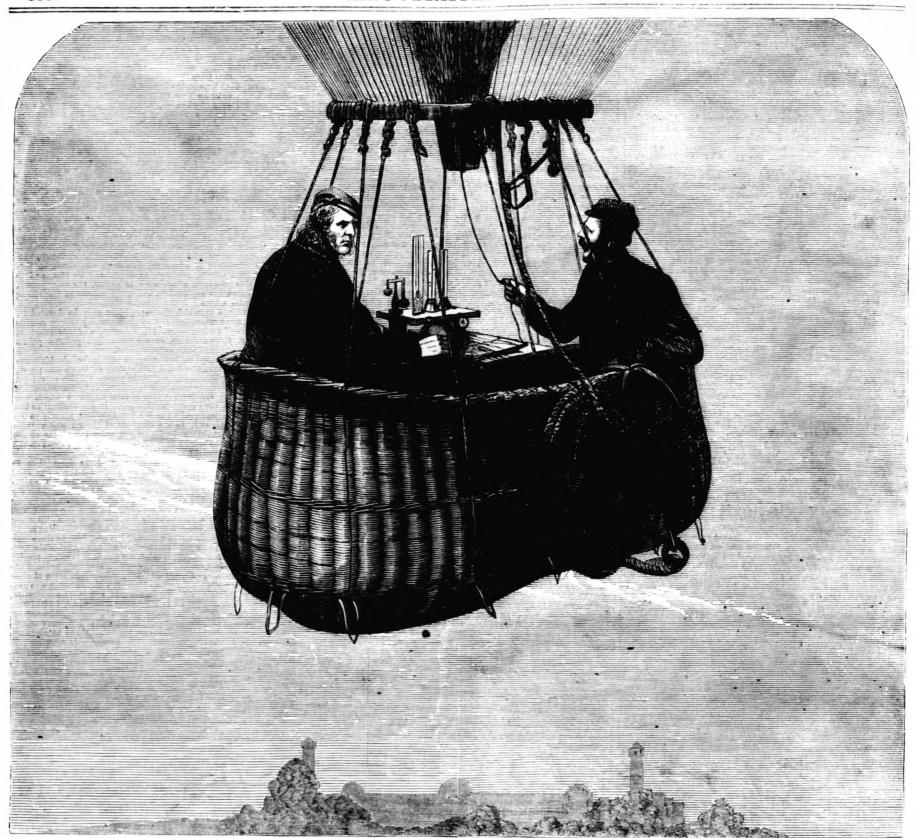
In an account of his ascents, recently published, Mr. Glaisher thus describes the objects aimed at and the instruments and apparaments.

thus describes the objects aimed at and the instruments and apparatus used:

The primary objects were—The determination of the temperature of the air, and its hygrometrical states, at different elevations, as high as possible. The secondary objects were—To determine the temperature of the dewpoint by Danieli's dev-point hygrometer, by Regnault's condensing hygrometer, and by dry and wet bulb thermometers as ordinarily used, as well as when under the influence of the aspirator; so that considerable volumes of air were made to pass over both their bulbs, at different elevations, as high as possible, but particularly up to those heights where man may be resident or where troops may be located, as in the high lands and plains of India, with the view of ascertaining what confidence may be placed in the use of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at those elevations, by comparison with the results as found from them, and with those found directly by Danieli's and Regnault's hygrometers, and to compare the results as found from the two hygrometers together;—to compare the readings of an aneroid barometer with those of a mercurial barometer up to five miles;—to determine the electrical state of the air;—to determine the electrical state of the air;—to determine the electrical state of the height and kind of clouds, their density and thickness;—to determine the rate and direction of different currents in the atmosphere, if possible;—to make observations on sound;—to note atmosphere; maximum and minimum thermometers; a magnet for horizontal vibration; hermetically-sealed glass tubes, from which air had been exhausted; cozone papers; and an electrometer lent by Professor W. Thomson, of Glasgow.

On Mr. Glaisher. of course, the task of observing and poting

Thomson, of Glasher, of course, the task of observing and noting atmospheric phenomena devolves, while the work of governing the balloon falls to Mr. Coxwell's share. Both gentlemen have their attention fully occupied, the duties undertaken by Mr. Glasher, and unflagging attention as her. attention fully occupied, the duties undertaken by Mr. Glaisher, particu y, requiring great care and unflagging attention, as he has to observe and record the phenomena exhibited by several instruments at the same moment. The results of his observations are of great interest and value to the learned, although, to the uninitiated in scientific matters, many portions of his reports may perhaps be rather dry. Cur Illustration shows Mr. Glaisher in the act of watching his various instruments, while his colleague is occupied in controlling the motions of their aerial chariot.



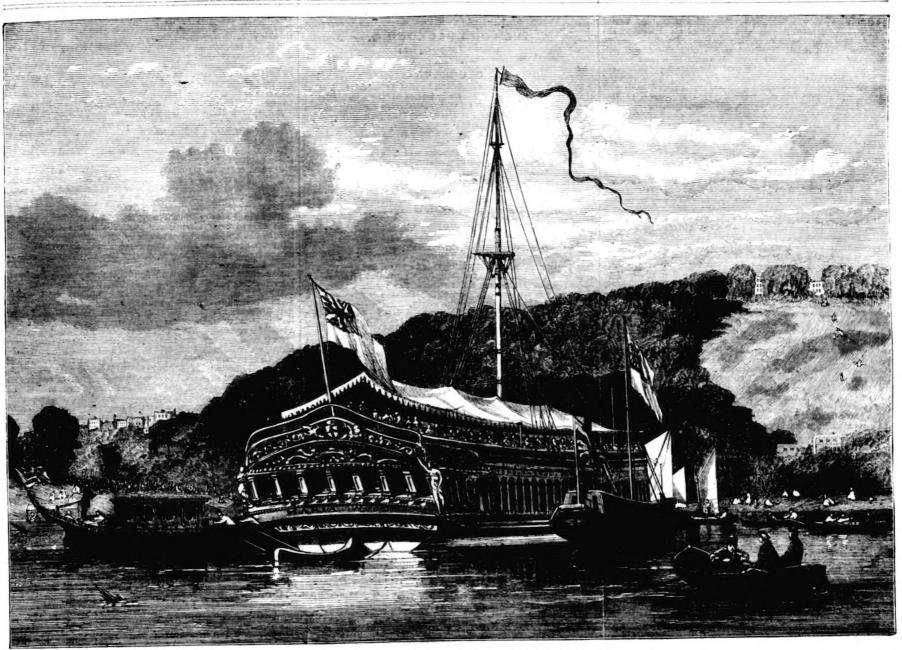
MESSRS. GLAISHER AND COXWELL'S SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



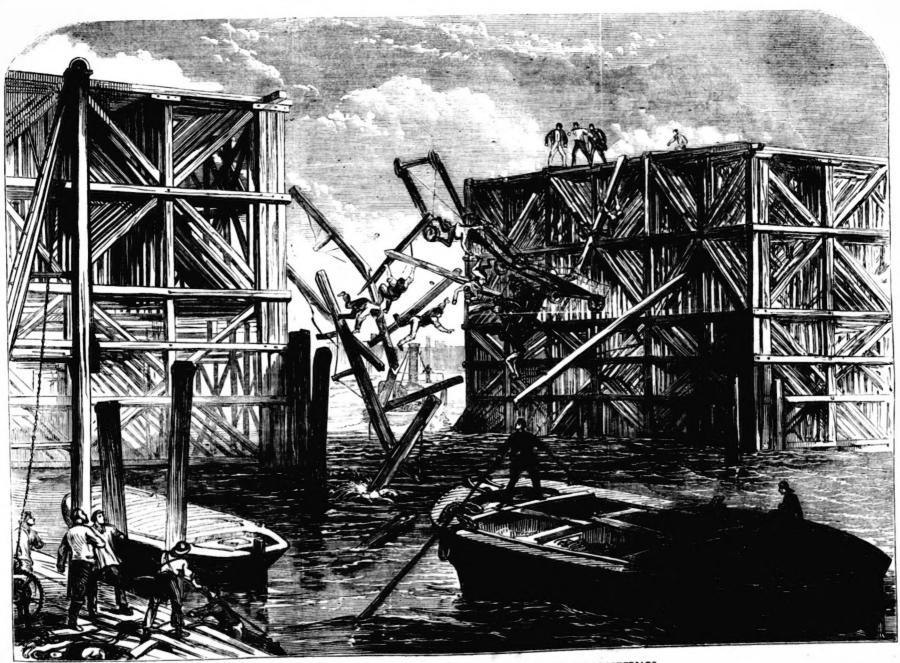
JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ, F E S. - (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NEGRETTI AND ZAMB! A.)



HENRY COXWELL, ESQ. - (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA)



A RELIC OF THE PAST .- THE OLD CITY BARGE, THE MARIA WOOD.



THE ACCIDENT AT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES AT BLACKFRIARS.

THE MARIA WOOD, AT RICHMOND.

THE old City barge of the Thames Navigation Committee, named the Maria Wood, must be associated in the minds of many of the the Maria Wood, must be associated in the minus of many of the citizens of London with everything that is agreeable—pleasant "pienies" with some, delightful people with others, and rich turde and venison with many more. It would be a large volume that recorded fully the number of good dinners eaten, the number of good dinners eaten, the number

turtle and venison with many more. It would be a large volume that recorded fully the number of good dinners eaten, the number of matrimonial engagements, happy and unhappy, made, and the number of pleasant days spent on board by the good citizens of London and their wives and families. The illustration of this favourite vessel, which we publish this week, will, we are sure, interest many of those who have had the advantage of visiting it.

The Maria Wood was built by that department of the executive of the Corporation of the city of London called the Thames Navigation Committee, and was supposed to be required to enable the members to examine into the state of the conveniences for navigating the Thames—such as the towing-paths, locks, weirs, banks, bridges, and other works which they maintained, between Putney Bridge and Staines—as well as for carrying out some mysterious annual examinations of the swans located upon the river, and which are in some way associated with the dignity of the Lord Mayor. This, however, was only the theory of the matter; the reality was that this ornamental pleasure-barge was used solely for the recreation of the City authorities and their wives and families, and was occasionally lent to the City companies for the same purpose; the real business of the committee being done in a small vessel or shallop called the "Pindar," and which was used as a tender to the City barge.

The present barge, the Maria Wood, the subject of our Illustration, is not the first of its kind, for she succeeded one named the Crosby. The Maria Wood is about thirty or forty years old—that is, her upper

is not the first of its kind, for she succeeded one named the Crosby. The Maria Wood is about thirty or forty years old—that is, her upper works are, her hull having been rebuilt some few years since. The altered arrangements recently made in reference to the conservancy of the Thames rendered this barge useless, and she was offered for sale. A few eminent citizens, desirous of preserving an object associated with pleasant recollections, became the purchasers. She is now owned by them, and is occasionally let out to the City companies and other parties for excursions. She is much too large and unwieldly for travelling any distance; her voyages, therefore, have always been of the shortest possible kind, invariably between Kew and the neighbourhood of Teddington Lock and back. She ordinaryly lies an hour or two at Teddington, to enable the company to and the neighbourhood of Teddington Lock and back. She ordi-narily lies an hour or two at Teddington, to enable the company to

narily lies an nour of which adding at their leisure.

The Maria Wood is a wall-sided barge-built vessel, as long as one of those old frigates which earned the British Navy its brightest laurels. She has a long, flush deek for dancing upon, and a fine dining-room below. She is richly ornamented with gilding, as well as soulptural painted decorations at the head and stern. The ladies' as long in the after part is elegantly fitted up. With abundance of as sculptural painted decorations at the head and stern. The ladies' saloon in the after part is elegantly fitted up. With abundance of flags, a military band on board, the deck covered with tastefully-dressed ladies, and surrounded with small boats crowded with spectators, and relieved by the fine background of trees, with which she harmonises exceedingly well, the "City barge," as she is called, has rather a grand appearance when passing along the river between Kew and Teddington.

ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

On Saturday last an accident occurred at the works now in progress for the erection of a viaduct for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, across the Thames at Blackfriars. Immense masses of scaffolding for laying the foundations of the bridge have been raised at intervals right across the river, leaving here and there open spaces in a line with the arches of the old bridge for the purposes of the navigation. As usual in great engineering undertakings, travelling cranes are employed for carrying materials along the line of operations, and especially for lifting masses of granite which are being used in the structure. They run on lines of rail, and can be readily moved from place to place. One of these cranes—a ponderous thing of itself—was being transferred from one part of the works to another on Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock. It was worked, in the process of removal, by seven or eight men, whom it carried along with it, when, in crossing one of the spans left free for the navigation, a beam of wood on which the machine travelled gave way, and the crane, with the whole of the men upon it, fell sidewise, with a fearful crash, into the river, from a height of about 40 ft. A barge, with two men on board belonging to Brentford, was passing below at the time of the accident, and one of them was considerably injured. Two, if not more, of the seven or eight men who fell with two men on board belonging to Brentford, was passing below at the time of the accident, and one of them was considerably injured. Two, if not more, of the seven or eight men who fell with "the traveller," were so much injured as to render their removal to an hospital necessary, and one poor fellow lost his life on the occasion. His body was found on Wednesday in an advanced state of decomposition on the Middlesex shore of the river, a little above the casworks on the western side of the bridge. There is a savere of decomposition on the Middlesex shore of the river, a little above the gasworks on the western side of the bridge. There is a severe cut on the head, which seems to indicate from its depth and position that the unfortunate man was first stunned by a blow from some of the falling machinery, and was then drowned from inability to save himself. A minute or two before the accident a river steamer crowded with passengers passed the spot where the crane and the broken timber fell, and the people on board had thus a narrow escape. During the whole of Sunday the bridge was crowded with people talking over the accident, and watching the operations for raising the traveller from the bed of the river, where it endangered the navigation, already sufficiently intricate while these engineering works are in progress. The fragments of the broken crane have been recovered.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—A flower, fruit, poultry, pigeon, and rabbit show was opened on Wednesday at the Agricultural Hall, and the exhibitions were numerous and excellent; but, owing probably to the extreme inclemency of the weather, the visitors were extremely few in number. The flower show took place in the body of the hall, and the poultry, &c., were shown in the galleries. At this period of the year it is hardly to be expected that a flower show would be as generally attractive as in the earlier months, and, when the storm of Tuesday is taken into account, it will not appear surprising that the show of flowers was not first-class. But the shortcoming in the flowers was more than compensated for by the excellence of the poultry and rabbits; indeed, we do not recollect to have seen at any previous exhibition of the kind a finer collection. The dorkings, whether as regards their number or quality, demand a first place. The pigeons, after them, came in for a large share of attention; and, taken as a whole, the rabbits were sperior to any collection exhibited for some years. There were many features in connection with the exhibition worthy of notice. Messra. Mappin Brothers had three very large stalls, and on these were exhibited a large quantity of elegant silver and plated articles suited for prizes or for presentations, and from them Viscounters Holmesdale, amongst others, selected an elegant cup as her prize. Their display of ornamental decoration in plate for the table forms in itself an exhibition well worth seeing. Many other articles of utility and ornament were exhibited by different persons for sale.

persons for sale.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Machure, the hon. secretary, reported that the balance in the bank was £310,588 0s. 10d., and that £190 18s. 10d. had been received during the week. The report presented by Mr. Farnall stated that on the 15th there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parcochial relief in 27 unions in the cotton-manufacturing in the previous week, of by Mr. Farnall stated that on the 19th there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in 27 unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 82. The total weekly cost of cutdoor relief on the 15th inst, was £923 14.8d.; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £7264 15a.9d.; in the corresponding week of 1862 it was £7127 1s. 6d. Mr. J. R. Kay said that the condition of things in the district which he represented (Bury) appeared to him to be more gloomy now than it was a few weeks a go. Mr. E. Ashworth expressed the opinion, as a member of the Cotton Supply Association, that there would not be more than 22,000 bales per week for consumption till the close of the year, leaving the stock in Liverpool at that time the same as in the present month—viz., in round numbers, 150,000 bales less than at the commencement of the year. He could show, from a correspondence received by the Cotton Supply Association, a promise, based upon crops of cotton now growing, of a supply equal to 45,000 bales of American, were expected from the Turkish dominions; there would be a small increase from Italy and the Mediterranean Islands, an increase of 50,000 bales from Egypt, and of 100,000 more from Brazil and Pern. They might safety estimate an enlarged import from India for 1864 to the extent of 250,000 bales.

OUR FEUILLETON.

THE LONG RECKONING.

(Continued from page 123.)

CHAPTER VI.

The Earl of Tintagel was dead, and he died as he had lived—that is to say, "hard;" he could scarcely be said to "breathe his last," or to "give up the ghost;" for these euthanasian euphemisms seem

or to "give up the ghost;" for these euthanasian euphemisms seem to imply a calm and pious resignation of the immortal spirit, a peaceful extinction of the gradually-waning life.

It is more accurate to say that he utterly failed in his last desperate effort to breathe, and that the grim King of Terrors wrung the struggling and reluctant ghost out of him with an abrupt, unceremonious grip of the long skeleton finger at his fat, short, apoplectic throat.

He never spoke after his first seizure, and lay snorting and grunting in a state of coma till within a few minutes of his end.

His eyes opened at last, rolled vacantly, till, recognising his wife, they fastened on her with a deadly glare of hatred and rage, intensifying as consciousness cleared.

fying as consciousness cleared.

fying as consciousness cleared.

He seemed to be striving to utter some terrible malediction; his tongue refused to articulate; but no words could have been more expressive than that speechless anathema.

expressive than that speechless anathema. A sudden change came over the lowering countenance—a change from impotent hate and suppressed rage to terror and agony. The eyes were strained wide, and frightfully protruded; the mouth opened (showing the black and swollen tongue) with a spasmodic gaping of the jawbones; a livid purple suffused the features; a desperate orgasm convulsed the whole body.

The Countess shrank as if he were starting up to lay violent hands on her; but in the same moment the Earl fell heavily back among the pillows, and was dead.

Often as it had occurred to Ulrica to wish him dead, she could not see him die without shuddering qualms vibrating through her

Otten as it had occurred to Ulrica to wish him dead, she could not see him die without shuddering qualms vibrating through her guilty soul. The freedom for which she had longed came to her with a curse which still seemed to glare upon her from the dead man's unclosed eyes; and which gleamed with living fire, unquenched, through Julia's tears.

The doctor, with a stereotyped formula of soothing words, got quit of the chief mourners, and the chamber of death was invaded by a horde of menials.

by a horde of menials.

To these simple-hearted beings tragedy in real life is as welco

To these simple-hearted beings tragedy in real life is as welcome as the scenic representation of it.

While they were enjoying the sublime thrill of sensational emotion in whispering groups about the death-bed, a fresh impulse of dramatic interest in the scene sprung up with the arrival of Strensal's message to the doctor.

"Lord Gaveloch had received his death-wound." For, of course, in the process of transmission "serious" could not avoid the slight additional emphasis which made it "fatal."

The hand of Providence was visible in this appropos simultaneity.

The hand of Providence was visible in this apropos simultaneity.

Josephine, Lady Tintagel's maid, as soon as she was in possession
of the particulars, detached herself from the ejaculating throng.
She paused at her mistress's door. It was a temptation to deliver
the thunderbolt in person, but Josephine had some private reason
for denying herself this additional luxury, and she went on to Lady
Julia.

Julia.
"Madame la Comtesse knows nothing of it yet?"

"Nota word."

The newly-widowed Countess was lying faint and giddy on her bed, striving to hush her hammering heart, and steady her agueshaken soul by vain repotitions that all was over, and all would now be well, when Julia stood before her, with eyes that seemed self-

luminous in the darkened room. There was not even a pretence of sympathy or condolence in Julia's look or attitude. She stood like an avenging angel, full of ruthless purpose—menacing, inexorable, but calm.

Ulrica half raised herself, and said, with an effort to command her

shattered nerves,
"I did not send for you. I had rather be alone. Why have you come to disturb me in the first hour of my widowhood?"
"Your widowhood is more complete than you are aware of. If it were only my poor, injured father's loss your bereavement might easily be repaired. It is a much severer blow I have come to break easily be repaired. To is a finden severe slow I have come to bear to you. A lover's loss is much more serious than a husband's to a richly-jointured widow."

"What does this insolence mean? How dare you speak to me

thus ?

us? And whom do you venture to call my lover?"
"Count Gaston D'Ardelay"—
"It is false! What do I care for a thousand such as he."

"I don't suppose you care for him. Still those we do not care for may do us irreparable injuries."
"For Heaven's sake, speak out; what has he done?"

"I would have spoken out at once if you had not interrupted me. Count Gaston d'Ardelay has killed your—well, let me say your friend—Lord Gaveloch, in a duel."

Count Gaston d'Ardelay has killed your—well, let me say your friend—Lord Gaveloch, in a duel."

"Wicked girl! This is a cruel invention of your own malignant longing to shock, insult, and torture me to death. Go! I understand your motive—I do not believe your murderous fiction. If your father had been alive you dare not have treated me thus."

"And do you dare, shameless woman, to appeal to the dead husband, whom you betrayed, against his own child who tells you now what he died with on his lips, but could not utter, struck dumb with mortal agony at the knowledge of your treason? Ay, you may well gasp for breath and your teeth chatter. He read that touching epistle you wrote last night to reassure your jealous lover. Yes, wring your hands, not because there is blood upon them; not because with those words of treason you slew him, but because they never reached their destination, nor served to dissuade your paramour from the rash infatuation which has been his death; and because I have that precious document, as a full confession of your guilt, under your own hand and seal. Because I hold you in my power, and am prepared to let you feel what it is to sell yourself to the Evil One, and forfeit, by your folly, the wages of your hideous bargain."

Less than this might have sufficed to throw an average Countess into hysterics. Ulrica uttered several piercing shrieks, and threw herself from the bed on to the floor.

As Julia went out Josephine rushed in. The doctor was just

herself from the bed on to the floor.

As Julia went out Josephine rushed in. The doctor was just

As Julia went out Josephine rushed in. The doctor was just caught in the act of departure, and found the Countess lying on her back, with fixed, staring eyes, beating and flapping the floor with her hands, fitfully meaning and shricking a lament too incoherent to be anything more than a sign of agenised distress of mind. The fit did not prove so obstinate as might have been expected; and, as we have already seen, she found strength to get to the Rue Miromeenils within an hour after the doctor had left her. She had made out that Lord Gaveloch was not absolutely dead, and she could not rest without seeing him.

CHAPTER VII.

If human beings were endowed with the gift of prophecy there would be no room at all in the world for rogues. And yet the exceedingly short range of human foresight causes, on the whole, far less inconvenience and perplexity to the just than to the

The virtuous, when they have done their best, leave Providence to shape their rough-hewn ends, to dispose of their propositions, to cause all things to work together for good, and to prove honesty the

what the virtuous (who have done, wisely or foolishly, to the best of their knowledge and ability) leave thus confidently in the ruling hands of Providence, the wicked must equally, though not by any means with similar equanimity, commit to the blindfold pagar goddess, who breaks a fair proportion of her unscrupulous followers on the treacherous wheel they expected would trundle them to

And the evildoers have good reason for their greater anxiety.

If things turn out something like what was hoped for, it does very well for the simple folk, who are in no danger of being found out; and they start afresh, without being much disconcerted even if their plans be utterly overthrown.

But the outcome of crooked policy must be very exact to let

But the outcome of crooked policy must be very exact to let double-dealers prosper.

Things had fallen out, in some respects, pretty nearly according to Lady Julia's scheme. She had brought about a duel in which her predestined victim had got the worst of it; she had got her stepmother to criminate herself in writing; she had intercepted the fatal letter, and convinced her father that he was betrayed.

But, though these events had come to pass, the result diverged materially from the anticipated programme. Instead of her father's race and indignation falling like a thunderbolt of destruction on

materially from the anticipated programme. Instead of her father's rage and indignation falling like a thunderbolt of destruction on Urica's guilty head and crushing her down into the dust, it had exploded, like too heavy a charge in a honeycombed gun, leaving the enemy's position uncommanded.

She had made an attempt to demolish Ulrica with the shock of Gaveloch's death and her sudden onslaught of menaces and vituperation. This was done on the spur of the moment, and seemed at first partially to have succeeded.

But before long she regretted her haste.

She had too readily taken it for granted that Gaveloch was killed upon the spot. She no sconer learned that the Countess had let the house than she began to fear that the account of the duel's fatal result might have been exaggerated, and that Gaveloch might still be capable of comparing notes with her on the transactions of the last few days. the last few days.

This she had good reason to dread. As we already know, the

interview took place. The harrowing details of the scene between that guilty and miserable pair need not be dwelt upon. Their mutual explanations revealed the fact of Julia's intervention and misrepresentation on both sides; and two notes, written in an excel-lent imitation of Ulrica's hand, on her own paper, and sealed with a tolerable reproduction of her own seal, proved to be forgeries.

a tolerable reproduction of her own seal, proved to be forgeries.

As these documents fitted into the system of mutual misinterpretation, which Julia had laboured to institute by oral communication also, their authorship was not doubtful. Each of them ended with a positive injunction that it was to be burnt as soon as read. But they had seemed so suggestive of doubts, and so full of enigmatical food for jealous suspicion, that Gaveloch had kept them to be cleared up hereafter; and when his papers were arranged overnight, these had been put up, along with a few last words of posthumous adieu, in an envelope within the packet addressed to Strensal. The envelope was inscribed "To be given, if possible, to Ulrica, with your own hand. If not, to be burned unopened."

By this time Gaveloch was much worse. The agitation he had undergone reacted on his physical exhaustion. His mind was in an eager, flurried state of painful excitement. His interview with the Countess caused a wearing and wasting strain on his nervous energies, that was, under the circumstances, almost a certain preparation for fever and delirium.

paration for fever and delirium.

paration for fever and delirium.

If Ulrica had been there, only to reassure him of her love, to clear away the doubts that racked him, and to soothe him with the gentle and heating influences which the presence of a true and loving woman sheds like some anodyne incense around the bed of pain and sickness—that "if" expresses all the difference between love under Heaven's blessing and love under Heaven's ban.

Ulrica was no good engel, and her ministrations were alteration.

Ulrica was no good angel, and her ministrations were altogether uncomfortable.

She gave way at first to ungoverned grief and selfish wailings. She gave way at first to ungoverned grief and selfish wallings. It was her own irreparable loss, her own overwhelming anguish that formed the burden of her lamentation. She made no effort to hide her despair under a mask of hopefulness, in order to avoid distressing and disturbing the sufferer. She even reproached him with his rashness, and repined at the fatal want of confidence in her love and truth, and the impatient doubts, which had urged him to imperit the life he should have guarded from all risks, if only because it was so receives to her.

was so precious to her.

When she had exhausted the tears of the past, she fell to deploring future prospects, and the troubles and perplexities with which he left her surrounded.

Gaveloch was in no condition to give her sound and reasonable advice as to how she was to extricate herself from these difficulties. The thought of them distressed him greatly in his helplessness.

The thought of them distressed him greatly in his helplessness.

"My poor darling," he said, "my brain seems as if it was burnt up to ashes. I cannot think of anything to help you. Lay your hand on my forehead, dearest; that takes away the throbbing. Julia is a desperate character, and will stick at nothing. You have no chance with her single-handed; and I am cut down just when you want me most. I see nothing for it but to get Edmund to help us. He has seen some of her tricks at Naples, you remember—"' "Oh, Ernest, how can you think of it? He would take her side to a certainty. I know he has the worst opinion of me, and he was greatly taken with Julia. Besides, how can I—what will he think, seeing me here? Oh! wretched, ruined, and disgraced that I am, what is to become of me? Oh, Ernest! Ernest! I shall die!" She hid her face in her hands, and the tears streamed through her fingers.

fingers.

For Heaven's sake, dearest, don't give way like that. "For Heaven's sake, dearest, don't give way like that. Edmund already knows you are here; and if you don't hold up a little, and take the best means you can, there's no knowing what Julia will make of you. I tell you Edmund will do what is right. He is a thoroughly honest, straightforward fellow, and he will do something for you for my sake. At any rate, he will see fair play. And if we don't let him know the real state of the case, very likely Julia will get him on her side. You may depend she will be ready enough to tell her version of the story; and when I am dead what witness will you have on your side? For his own sake, I should be bound to let him know what she has done, or she might actually succeed in getting him to marry her."

The idea of retaliating on Julia by destroying her prospects in a

The idea of retaliating on Julia by destroying her prospects in a possibly cherished matrimonial scheme, seemed to strike Ulrica with a sense of something practical and tangible.

"Go to him, darling; he will be in the next room, or the one beyond. Ask him to come here. It will be less awkward than

beyond. Ask him to come here. It will be less awkwaru that sending for him by François."

Ulrica was not far wrong in saying she knew Strensal had a bad opinion of her. Indeed, at that very moment he was heartily wishing her at Jericho, or any other remote and unfashionable city beyond the range of railways and telegraphic messages.

He was impatient of her presence in the house, which he looked on as a reckless and brazen means of compromising herself irrevocably. If Gaveloch recovered he would have to marry her at once, without waiting even a few months to save what are vaguely called appearances. Save appearances, indeed! a pretty sample of the article there would be to save!

He felt sure she was harassing the remains of strength out of

He felt sure she was harassing the remains of strength out of Gaveloch, and diminishing his chance of recovery, as well as detracting from the value of his life if he should recover.

And then, he thought, what would Lord and Lady Crowbarnock say if they arrived and found Ulrica on the premises. He felt somehow that he should be ashamed of himself for being found, as it were, lending his countenance to such a scandal. For elderly and it were, lending his countenance to such a scandal. virtuous matrons have a sort of impression that offences against any of the ten commandments ought to be liable to the forcible intervention of the police, as much as their and murder. Still, whatever

vention of the police, as much as their and murder. Still, whatch a case, he could take no steps to get rid of her on his own responsibility. The door opened on these and other similar reflections, and, with a white, weebegone face, in which misery appeared to have got the better of shame, Ulrica came in. She shook her head and wrung her hands, and seemed as if she would have said something; but her word ware was was warded away in a free hunter of weep in the contract of weep ware was to see the said something; but

her words were washed away in a fresh burst of weeping.

Edmund's virtuous abhorrence of the objectionable Countess was a little softened by the evidences of genuine distress. "She does really love him, after a fashion," he thought; and his toleration of her grew a shade more liberal as he reflected that, if (as was most likely) grew a shade more liberal as he reflected that, if (as was most likely) Gaveloch should not recover, she was gratuitously sacrificing appearances in order to be with her lover. And this recklessness of ulterior consequences, this absorption in the disastrous present,

showed more heart than he had given her credit for.
She made no salutation; she caused Strensal to understand by her silent gestures that he was to follow her.

her silent gestures that he was to follow her.

Gaveloch was looking eager and excited, with a restless fire in his eyes and a hot flush on his check.

'Edmund,' he said, 'I am getting worse, and my brain is too weary and flurried to yield any help to this poor dear woman, whose love for me has got her into terrible trouble. I shall not die easy unless I do my best to see her as well out of it as can be managed. Worldly wisdum and a cool head are wanted. Will you help us with your advice? I have no one clse that I can trust to see fair play. We know we are poor guilty creatures in your eyes, and we are duly ashamed. But we have been sinned against, as well as sinning; and it partly concerns you to know by whom. Will you help us? I need not ask you whether you will keep our counsel involably secret."

"My dear Ernest, I fear no advice such as I can give is likely

"My dear Ernest, I fear no advice such as I can give is likely "My dear Ernest, I fear no advice such as I can give is likely to be welcome. I had rather not receive any special confidences, and I must decline to cuter into any absolute engagement as to secrecy. I once was foolish enough to fetter myself in a blind compact of the sort, thinking no harm to any one could come of my plighted silence, and harm did come of it. Unless you can trust my spontaneous discretion and sense of right to keep me from misusing what you may tell me, I had rather not hear it. And in any case you had better tell me no more than is absolutely necessary to my understanding the case in which you want my assistance."

Gavelochlooked at the Countess, who raised her eyes with an anxious and alarmed glance of misgiving, and did not appear to be satisfied with Strensal's cautious and conditional attitude of intervention.

"The fact is, Ulrica is a little afraid that you might be inclined to take Julia's side in this affair. But I know you are reasonable, clearheaded, and impartial; and if you see proof of Julia's false-hood and treachery"—

clearheaded, and impartial; and if you see proof of Julia 8 false-hood and treachery"—

"I should have no great difficulty in believing—I will not use so hard words as those; but—well, it is enough to say I should not meet all charges against Lady Julia with invincible incredulity."

"All right! That is his way of saying that he knows her already to be as shifty and wicked a young Jezebel as we can possibly prove her. I tell you, Ulrica, there is no help for it. You are no match for Julia single-handed, and everything may depend on your taking the right course at once." on your taking the right course at once

So it was agreed that Strensal should be put in possession of the facts. He protested against Gaveloch being allowed to do more than listen and confirm Lady Tintagel's statement, which he drew

out in lucid order by questions. And, when the ice was once broken, Ulrica became voluble enough on the subject of Julia's misdeeds.

Strensal had already heard Gaveloch's account: the letters spoke for themselves; and, having a judicial turn of mind, with a certain amount of legal training, he very soon elicited the important

for themselves; and, having a judicial turn of mind, with a certain amount of legal training, he very soon elicited the important features of the case.

"If," said he, "we can fix these forged letters on her by proof that would be good in law, and explain to her the pains and penalties provided against the crime of conspiracy, she will have to give up the letters she in ercepted, in exchange for her own fabrications. The importance of that intercepted letter is greatly diminished by her father's death. It might have been used as evidence in his suit for divorce; but it can have no retrospective action on a marriage already dissolved by death, or on the validity of settlements which a divorce might have annulled. The easiest method of identifying her with the letters, probably, will be by means of the seal. It does not seem to be from a bread counterfeit, but from a metal die cut in imitation. There is a chip out of the edge of the U on the sapphire (examining the monogram signet ring) which does not reappear, and the angle of the bavel does not seem the same. She must have got it done somewhere; and if we try a few of the handiest diesinkers, we should hear, probably, what sort of a young lady got such a job done by one of them.

While Strensal was taking some impressions of the sapphire signet he added a few words for Lady Tintagel's private ear, in which he ventured to remind her of the imprudence of remaining where she was a moment longer than was absolutely necessary.

She should return to her own house, send for her relations (Lord Mascester, for instance, was a family connection, here on the spot, who would assist her in making arrangements), and in all respects occupy and carry herself as a bereaved lady who had duties to perform and a household to keep in order as well as a calamity to mourn and obsequies to prepare for.

Absence at such a time might be interpreted as a confession of

perform and a household to keep in order as well as a calamity to mourn and obsequies to prepare for.

Absence at such a time might be interpreted as a confession of guilt, and an abdication of her position and authority. If Julia was left to herself she might proclaim what she pleased, assume the command of the establishment, and make, Heaven knew, what scandal and confusion. Lady Julia must be met with a bold front and phown that she, too, had something to fear. Lady Tintagel should be kept informed of Gaveloch's health and of anything which transpired. She might mention his (Strensal's) presence in Pais transpired. be kept informed of Gaveloch's health and of anything which transpired. She might mention his (Strensal's) presence in Paris to Lady Julia, and, if it were thought advisable, he would, after his investigations, give that young lady a few hints on the legal aspect of her recent behaviour.

Finally, the Countess was got rid of, and was carried away in a dingy fiacre, disguised in her dark draperies, to her cheerful home, there to fight her battles with her dutiful step-daughter over the dead body of her late lamented husband.

(To be continued.)

FRENCH LIBERTY IN MEXICO.—A decree of the Mexican Provisional Triansvirate contains the following articles:—"No journal shall be founded without the authorisation of the Government. Every leading article shall be signed by its writer, and every reproduction from another journal by the wirnit. All controversy on the laws and institutions given to the country by its representatives is formally forbidden. Discussions on religious subjects are also prohibited, because they might compromise the sacred interests of the Church and diminish the public respect for the clergy. All journals chall insert entire, free of charge and without note or comment, the communique's addressed to them by the administration charged with the surveil lance of the press. Every person named in a newspaper article has a right to demand, free of expense, the insertion, no matter at what length, of his reply to any observation made on him. After two accretasements any journal may be suspended during the pleasure of the administration, and after a third definitively suppressed. The Catholic religion is re-established, and shall henceforth be free. The Church shall exercise her authority without oppolition, and the State will consult with her in trying to find the test solutions for questions that are in abeyance."

American interpretable will British Trade.—A long diplomatic correspondence between this country and the United States on the subject of the regolations established by the Federal Government at the port of New York as to the vessels trading to the Isahamas has been published. The correspondence originated in May, last year, when complaints were made by merchants and others in Nassau that the Custom ifouse at New York required shippers there for the Bahamas to give bonds that none of the goods would be delivered at Confederate ports, and this they complained of as an undue restriction upon trade. It appeared that the restrictions were directed by an Act of Congress of 1861. Earl Russell accordingly directed remonstrances to be made a

they complained of as an undue restriction upon trade. It appeared that the restrictions were directed by an Act of Congress of 1861. Earl Russell necertifugly directed remonstrances to be made against such restrictions as violating the Treaty of 1845 between this country and the United States, twing English ships freedom to trade in American ports; and in August and September last Lord Lyons remonstrated with Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward replied by maintaining that the restrictions complained of were internal acts of administration applying equally to American and diaglish ships, and he pointed to the vast increase of the commerce of Nassau since the outbreak of the war as a proof that the restrictions did not interfere with the legitimate trade to that port. Earl Russell replied that this was no answer to his complaint, and it was perfectly lawful for British ships at Nassau to transship their cargoes for American ports. In his respatch, dated Dec. 17, he, however, expressed the hope that, to withstanding Mr. Seward's defence, the remonstrances would have the practical effect of the treath of the laws of the United States would continue to be executed in such a sangual to afford no just ground for complaint of partiality or injustice. Earl Russell, however, having discontinued the correspondence, hoping that its remonstrance would have practical effect, wrote to Lord Lyons again, on July 18, noticing the representation of Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, and Co., that such a bond had been required of them when making a shipment to Nassau en the 13th of June last. His Lordship considers this as a proof that the interference of the United States' authorities with the trade is still persisted in, and instructs Lord Lyons to address a fresh remonstrance on the subject.

MUSIC.

CONTRARY to general expectation, Mr. Mellon's concerts have proved an immense success. Of all the months in the year August would certainly, at first sight, seem to be the least fitted for a theatrical enterprise. Everybody who can by any possibility get out of town has already left the metropolis; and it is but natural to suppose that those compelled to remain prefer spending at least the long summer evenings in the fresh country air to crowding into a theatre. It seems, however, that music is now felt by thousands to be an absolute necessity, and if it cannot be listened to in the open air amateurs will brave the densest atmosphere to gratify their favourite taste. The thronged state of Covent-garden Theatre open air amateurs will brave the densest atmosphere to gratify their favourite taste. The thronged state of Covent-garden Theatre suggests the idea that if promenade concerts were continued all the year round they could not fail to attract large audiences. In Palis, as well as in the chief cities of Germany, orchestral concerts at low prices of admission are thus continued without intermission, the performances being given during the summer in some garden in the cutskirts, and during the winter in some suitable locale within the limits of the town itself. At present there is literally no place of entertainment near London at which music is performed in the open air, except Cremorne, and the dancing, which is the chief attraction of those gardens, leads them to be almost monopolised by the least respectable classes of society. If any enterprising man were to organise unpretending orchestral concerts, and continue them steadily throughout the year, we are sure that his venture would be rewarded by eventual profile. we are sure that his venture would be rewarded by eventual profit

One reason of Mr. Mellon's marked success we must seek in the excellence of the entertainments that he provides. His plan of devoting three evenings in the week to special objects has worked most satisfactorily. The Thursday "classical nights" have naturally been by far the most interesting. The programmes have, in each case, been very happily chosen. The first of these nights was deducated to Mozart, who was most worthily represented by the overture to "Idomeneo," one of the earliest of his operas, and the last and grandest of his symphonies, that which is now best known as the "Jupiter." The concluding movement is as fine as anything in the whole range of music, and, interpreted to perfection by Mr. Mellon's excellent band, it aroused genuine enthusiasm among all the amateurs present. As a pendent to Mezart's most perfect symphony, his noblest concerto—that in Diminor—was presented, and was rendered by Mr. George Russell with skill and care, it with some lack of power. The programme of the Mendelssohn night comprised the Scotch symphony and the overture to Ruy Blas, both excellently performed, and the violin concerto (neither Mendelssohn nor Beethoven wrote more than one) of which a Mr. Richard gave a weak and One reason of Mr. Mellon's marked success we must seek in the performed, and the violin concerte (neither Mendelssehn nor Beetheven wrote more than one) of which a Mr. Itichard gave a weak and thin-toned version. In the third of the classical nights devoted to Beetheven Mr. Mellon framed the programme on a plan which might be extended with advantage, commencing it with the first symphony, which, by the-by, is very seldom given, and, following this up with the violin concerts and the adagio of the choral symphony, he was enabled to bring out in the most forcible manner the striking contrast between the early a'd later styles of the great master. We cannot, however, sufficiently reprobate his allowing the first movement only of the concerto, and the slow movement only of the ninth symphony, to be given. Nothing can excuse these barbarous mutilations on nights which are designated as "classical." The overture to "Leonora" brought the Beetheven selection to a splendid conclusion. On each of these nights the long instrumental pieces have been relieved by songs nights the long instrumental pieces have been relieved by songs which need no special mention.

Beethoven selection to a splendid conclusion. On each of these nights the long instrumental pieces have been relieved by songs which need no special mention.

The oratoric performances have consisted of the "Creation," first and second parts only; the "Stabat Mater," and the "Hymn of Praise," the scloists being tolerably efficient, and the chorus being draughted in great part from the rauks of Mr. Martin's society. Saturday evenings have been devoted to the volunteers; and the second of these special performances was made remarkable by the first appearance of Master Willie Pape, a boy pianist from Alabama, whose musical memory is something prodigious, for he is capable of playing without book, and at a moment's notice, any one of some seventy pieces. This extensive repertoire includes the names of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Weber; but composers of the more brilliant school of pianoforte playing, such as Lizz, Thalberg, Herz, &c., are more freely represented. On the occasion under notice, Master Pape selected Liszt's "Rigoletto" fantasia, and pleased the audience so much that they were not satisfied till they had repeatedly recalled him to the platform.

But though these special nights have been the most frequented, the ordinary concerts have been by no means destitute of interest. On Monday last, for instance, M. Lotto, the young Polish violinist, made his début at Covent Garden, and excited such enthusiasm as to warrant the supposition that he will prove the star of the coming winter. He brings out from his instrument a splendidly full and rich tone; his phrasing leaves nothing to be desired, while the terribly elaborate cadenzs which he introduced at the conclusion of one of Viotti's concertos, and the daring variations on the "Carnaval de Venise," proved that in executive facility he has no rival. On the following evening, the long promised orchestral potpour on "Faust," was given, and with such success that we have no doubt it will form the chief attraction of these concerts during the remainder of their c

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LVNN AND HUNSTANTON RAILWAY. — The Great Eastern Railway Company are endeavouring to rettle anicably the claims for compensation for personal tojury, &c., arising out of the late accident on the Lynn and Hunstanton line. In a considerable number of cases terms have already been satisfactorily adjusted. The wounded have recovered, or are progressing favourably, except one lady, a Mrs. Laird, who still lies in a critical state. Since the occurrence of the disaster the directors of the Great Eastern Company have given strict orders to have the THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—Machine Control of the critice system carefully attended to.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. - Much surprise has been occ THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—Much surprise has been occasioned in Franklort in consequence of the Consul-General of the United States having hoisted the Mexican flag side by side with that of his own country. The circumstance is explained by the fact that some time ago, at the request of General Juarez, the Cabinet at Washington consented to their sgents abroad representing the Mexican Republic in the event of the country falling into the hands of the French. The despatch of Mr. Seward intimating compliance with this request is dated in March last, and it explicitly states that under no circumstances would the United States tolerate the introduction into Mexico of any other form of government than the republican.

A ROPE BRIDGE —The newspapers have lately described a mode of Com-

under no circumstances would the United States tolerate the introduction into Mexico of any other form of government than the republican.

A Rope Bridde.—The newspapers have lately described a mode of communication across the liver Dee, at Abergeldie, near Balmoral, "by means of a rope suspended by two poles rigg d with pulleys." It may not be uniteresting to know that one of these poles was a magnificent ash-tree, probably rome centuries old, but now deprived of its heat; the other, the stem of a very substantial fir-tree, fixed in the ground on the opposite side of the river. Between them, on a strong rope, is suspended a cradle, espable of containing not only "pare is," but two persons. This cradle descends by its own weight from one side, and is work up the ascent on the other by the hands of the person crossing. In the year 1820, at the time of the great floods in the rivers in the north of Scotland, all means of communication across the Dee, for sixty miles, was interrupted, except this "primitive contrivance." One stone bridge was washed away and three others rendered impassable. This "primitive contrivance." One stone bridge was washed away and three others rendered impassable. This "primitive contrivance." One winter's night, some years ago, the rope broke, and a young man and his bride were drowned in the river below. In days before railways, but after mails had been greatly accelerated, letters reached this distant region every alternate day, on the fourth morning, from London. The postman's horn was the signal for the "fly-boat," in which he crossed with his letters; and, after having finished his breakfast with as much dispatch as was necicid in those days, he recroesed the river by the same conveyance; and, having rejoined his horse bearing the mail, he continued his journey up the country to Braemar.—Bushler.

THE FETE NAPOLEON AT PARIS.

At six o'clock of the morning a salute of twenty-one shots fired from the old cannon captured at Austerlitz and Marengo by "the first man" announced the commencement of the fets. As soon as the last "boom" had spent its solemn thunder over the city and died out in the distance the house hall between

from the old cannon captured at Austerlitz and Marengo by "the first man" announced the commencement of the fite. As soon as the last "boom" had spent its solemn thunder over the city and died out in the distance the church bells rang out as merrily as if they were proclaiming the union of Legitimist with Imperialist, Orleanist with Republican, Moderate with Red, and the Clerical faction with the "party of Reason."

But no one talks politics on the 15th: the fate of Poland, the late victories in Mexico, the cternal question d'Orient, and the no less terrible war in America, are thrown aside with the garments of everyday wear. It is the great Roman Catholic festival of the Assumption of the Virgin, as well as the Fête Napoléon. The vivacious Parisians have hardly time to discuss the death of their calebrated artist Delacroix, who expired on Thursday morning, at the age of sixty-five; they put on their holiday garments and their holiday thoughts, and turned out on to the asphalte pavement in brilliant costumes and high spirits.

Pirst, for the bulletin. Who is to be promoted, and who is to be pardoned? Messicurs Ney and Floury are to be Generals of Division; nine Generals of Brigade are to receive a similar advancement; ten Colonels are to be made Generals of Brigade; those who are already possessed of that "star of the brave," the Legion of Honour, are to be promoted to some higher rank; those who have not the cross are either to have it or be promised it; and 1396 criminals, convicts working at the galleys or in penal settlements, are to be pardoned or receive a commutation of their punishment.

The heat last Saturday was intense, and the dust of a density only felt in white, brilliant, blinding Paris. In the morning the crowds we met were composed chiefly of "the people," who walked about, chatting gesticulating, and grimacing with an air of carnival upon them as they looked on the preparations of what they were to see when they should see. Happy were those bonnes who had secured the arm of a red-breasted arti the was too early. A few laughed; but the majority only pitted the man, who did not know how to ecocomic his powers of amusement and enjoyment, so that they might last him through the

At one o'clock the theatres opened Spectacle gratis! And blousains and women with handkerchiefs for headdresses waited at these hours. The heat poured down upon the doors for two and three hours. The heat poured down upon these unhappy people till the heads of the gamins seemed to smoke with moisture. Near each thirsty and perspiring crowd the limonadiers, the marchands de coco, and the sellers of fruit drove a brisk trade, and the children drank with a gusto worthy of a better beverage. At last, just as their fainting spirits were exhausted, the well-known sounds of bolts and bars were heard, and welcomed with a subdued joy. Hundreds had stood long and patiently with the dust in their eyes and, as Mr. Arthur Sactchley's Mrs. Brown expresses it, "the sun a settin' in the small of their backs." Standard disbes of Racine, Cerneille, and Molière, and popular plats of Auber, Offenbach, Bijecharre, Sardou, Dennery, Dumangir, and of Auber, Offenbach, Brischarre, Sardou, Dennery, Dumanoir, and our own Miss Braddon were provided for their entertainment; and we may, therefore, fauly hope they were rewarded for their long

But theatres, whether the admission be free or paid for, are things of custom; and it is external Paris—Paris herself, Paris the town of custom; and it is external Paris—Paris herself, Paris the town—Paris, who triennially plasters her face and assumes a youthful bloom of stucco, who withdraws herself behind light, leafy trees, which serve to fan her—Paris, who decks her front with enormous golden letters, as an old coquette displays jewellery upon her bust—Paris, who now and then rejuvenates herself with a fresh fountain or a new boulevard—that we would see to-day, always with the permission of Messicurs the sun and the dust.

One of the singular sights of the streets is the multitude of beggars. They solicit you at every step—the mained, the halt, and the

One of the singular sights of the streets is the multitude of beggars. They selicit you at every step—the maimed, the halt, and the blind. Only on this day and on the first day of the year do the police allow them to appear. The question suggests itself what becomes of these wretched people during the months between February and August and September and February? Or is it possible that they gain sufficient on those two days to last them, if used with strict economy, all the year round?

In large temporary wooden theatres military spectacles are performed, with real soldiers, real horses, real artillers, and, as your nose and eyes inform you, real gunpowder; but the smoke is an agreeable relief to the dust. The taste of Paris is too strong in the mouth, and, after so much fine plaster and strong gas tar, the flavour of saltpetre is agreeable. It would specar from the military spectacles that the Prench are aware that they are a great nation and renowned for feats of arms. The lads in blue trousers are fired with enthusiasm when the inevitable French corporal kills sixteen of the enemy with a cartridgo-box; and there can be no doubt that these pieces of modern history reconcile the youthful mind of France to blue wine, transport-ships, and embarkation.

Small theatres, cafi chantants roundahouts, investors strong men. embarkation.
Small theatres, café chantants, roundabouts, jugglers, strong men,

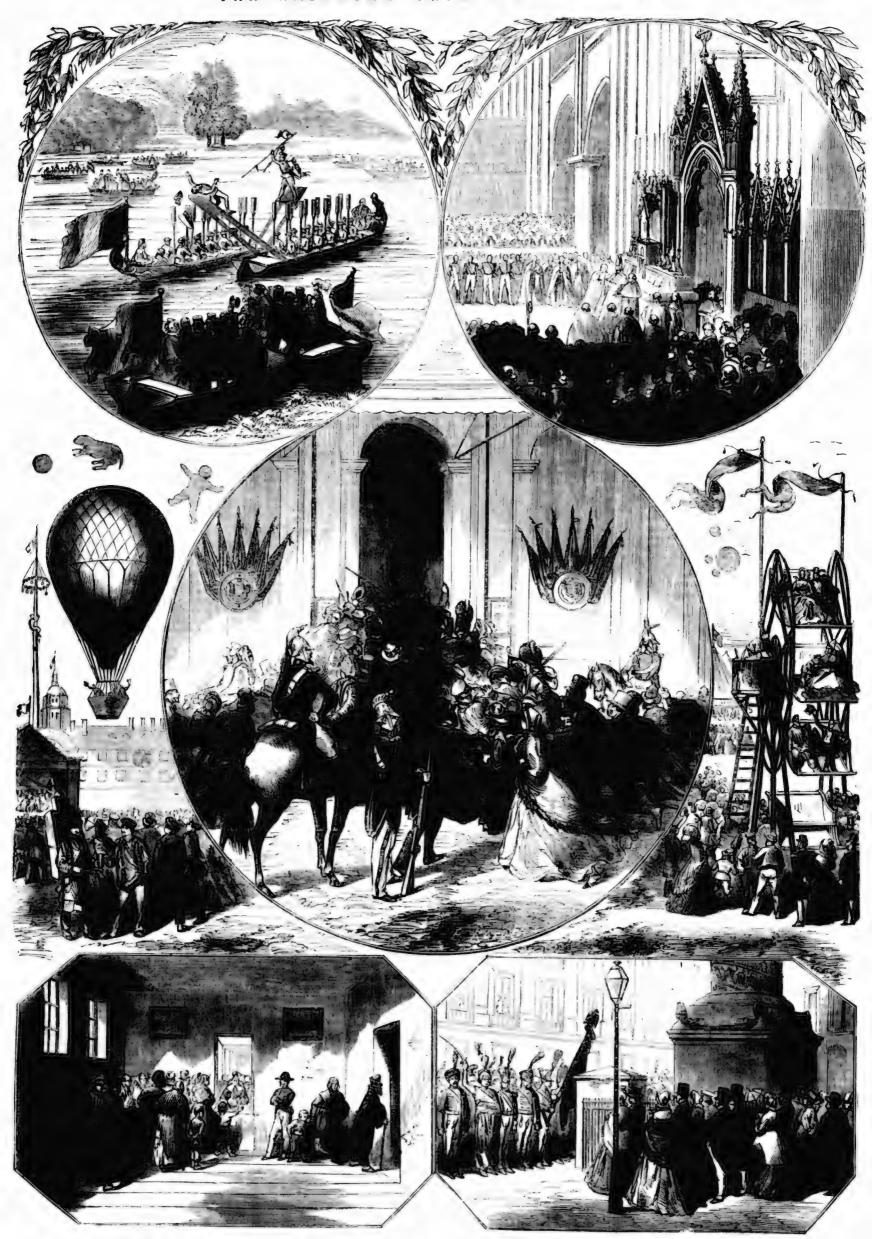
barraques, where the science de l'escrime is exhibited, are every-where; and gongs and cymbals jar and clash, but cannot drown the harsh voices that inform you that you do not pay on entrance, but only as you leave the establishments, if you are content with the quality of the entertainments offered by the greatest artists on the quality of the entertainments offered by the greatest artists on the planet. At one of the fencing-barraques the maitre-d'armes introduces on the platform a demoische forte gentille, in short petticoats, who holds in one hand a mask, and in the other a foil. "Messiours the amateurs," shouts the perspiring professor, "I have the honour to inform you that this magniticent ailvor watch (hero he shows an enormous timepioce) will be presented to him who can touch or disarm my estimable pupil, Mdlle. Louise!" Rolls the drum and brays the trumpet, as Mdlle. assumes the mask and salutes. Three or four red-trousered soldiers, eager for the honour of crossing steel with Mdlle. and the possession of the stupendous timepiece, mount the platform. The maltre-d'armes gives them each a foil, and, holding the watch close to their eyes, thunders that all round may hear, "Is it for honour, or is it for the watch?"

The wily professor has seized the French soldier by the foible. He feels that the eyes of Europe are upon him. "Pour l'honneur," he cries, as he comes to guard with a flourish, and the crowd below shouts. And the big watch is thus preserved to be a blessing to the professor's family for many fêtes to come.

At five o'clock the Emperor and Empress drove along the Boulevards in an open caleche. On each side of the carriage rode a gentleman in plain clothes, and four other vehicles followed, containing personages connected with the Court.

Despite the heat, the day looked stormy and threatened rain, but towards evening it was heighted.

Despite the heat, the day looked stormy and threatened rain, but towards evening it was brighter. The throng grew so thick that it appeared as if France itself was holding a monster meeting in the Chanps Elysées. When night arrived, the coup d ail was most brilliant, so brilliant as to be indescribable. Latour readers imaging one of the fêtes described in the "Arabian Nights," and multiply it one of the retos described in the "Arabian Nights," and multiply it by as many figures as they can get into one line, and they may form some idea of it. The fireworks were magnificent. Screents of flame rose in the air and spat out crowns, coronets, and stars of ire. Flowers, and moss, and leaves, and gas, and many-coloured lamps gleamed and glittered beneath troos laden with illuminated fruit, from the Gardens of the Tuileines to the Ara de la Triomphe was already and the star of From the Gardens of the Funences to the Ard de is Tromphe was one chromatic blaze. Mulitary music crashed in the ear, and the allemn roll of artillery shook the earth, and made the leaves, and the lamps, and the flowers, and the lanterns tremble and quiver. Happy was the lad of fourteen who gazed on this wonderful sight for the first time. Even those who had "assisted" at the "Quinze" since the present empire confessed that the spectacle of '63 was extraordinary, even for l'aris and for the Empire; containly, the like of it will not be seen again till August 15, 1861, when, if France should—. But speculation is beyond our province; and THE EMPEROR'S FETE DAY IN PARIS.



WATER TOURNAMENT ON THE SEINE DALLOON ABCENT WITH SATELLITES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ALMS.

FREE ADMISSION TO THE THEATRES.

HIGH MASS IN NOTRE DAME.
WHIRLIGIGS AND MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.
DEPOSITING IMMORTELLES AT THE COLONNE VENDOME.

we need but say that all passed off admirably, and that the sightseers went home thoroughly convinced of the truth of the proverb that there is no fatigue like the fatigue of pleasure. Our Illustrations

show the passage of the Seine by the decorated galleys, which, with the aid of acrobats, performed a sort of tournament. contending knights were un-shipped by shock of lances; the mass at Notre Dame, attended by deputations from the great bodies of the State, and civil and military dignitaries; the ascent of the great balloon, with its satel-lites or balloonettes, shaped like horses, elephants, and even babies; the eager crowd at the roundabouts and whirligigs, that make spectators dizzy and passengers exhibition of alms; and the votive offering of immortelles at the base of the statue in the Colonne Vendôme.

ALL'S FISH THAT COMES.
THERE is in the sea THERE is in the sea a large fish; it is called the Shark. Like all fish that swim, except the Whale (and èe is not fish at all, nor fiesh either, as far as I know, but good, as Shakspeare says, for inward bruises), this "monster of the deep" is very cold-blooded. He is also extremely ferocious, and awfully ounning; slow in speed, but untiring in pursuit; he has to turn and twist about a good and twist about a good deal, in a shuffling, underhand sort of way, before he can seize upon his prey, for which he is said to which he is said to have a keen scent; his eyesight is good, he can always "look two ways for Sunday;" his habits are solitary, and his appearance by no means attractive.

They say there are "more fish in the sea than have ever been caught," and our friend Shark is yet unhooked; at all events, he has never been either caught, "had," "sold," "taken in," "done for," bamboozled, or in any other way proved a fool. He everything

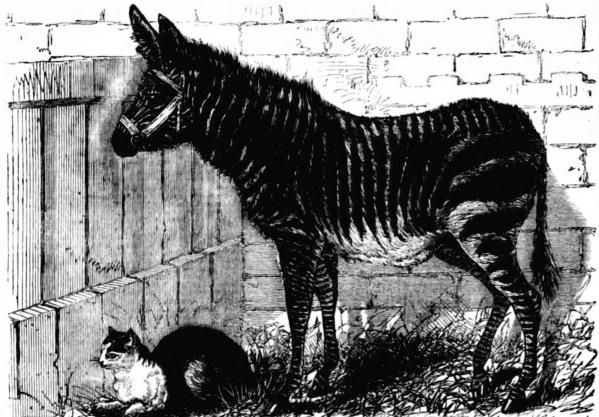
swallows everything

No. 15.—ALL'S FISH THAT COMES.—(DRAWN BY CHARLES H. BENNETT

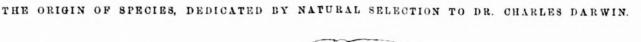
the catches, except

"gammon."

Dr. Darwin, speaking of his voracity, says, "All's fish that
comes"—to his net, he would add; but "net" is only metaphorical—
another word for artfulness. Friend Shark has used his oppor
his fins have developed into a swallow-tail coat; his own tail



ZEBRA RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN REGENT'S-PARK.





NO. 15 .- ALL'S FISH THAT COMES .- (DRAWN BY CHARLES H. BENNETT.)

has split into a pair of indifferent legs; he has gone into the loan-office profession; he is an Auditor, a Treasurer, an Agent, a Chairman, a Direc or, a Tax Collector, a Philanthropist, a Political thropist, a Political Boonomist, a Church-warden, an Overseer, a social reformer, a cha-rity commissioner, and rity commissioner, and a general friend of humanity. He might have been Sheriff, Alderman, and Lord Mayor by this time; but if there is one thing he hates more than another, it is expending his little savings without an adequate return.

O. H. B.

THE ZEBRA AT GARDENS.

THERE is no exhi-bition in or near London which can ensure so large an amount of interest as the Zoolo-gical Gardens, Regent's Park, since their attractions appeal to old and young, to people who are positively brim full of science, and to the most ignorant rustic who everlaughed at the who everlaughed at the antics of a monkey. It would have been strange indeed if, not-withstanding their completeness, these gardens had not dis-played an additional gardens had not dis-played an additional attraction during this year, because there is so seldom a season in which they do not contrive to introduce some new feature, and we generally expect it.
The latest attraction
has appeared in the
shape of a bran-new
zebra, which has just
been presented to the been presented to the society, and in making whose acquaintance we, amongst many others, recognised the original of the old woodcut which formerly embellished, if it does not still embellish, the last page of the primer, the pertrait of this really charming animal generally or this really charming animal generally sharing the pictorial space with that of the "zany;" their names being the only two words in the English language immediately. language immediately susceptible of alphabetical illustration under the letter Z. We remember, too, some old impression we remember, too, some old impression that there was a still closer relation between the zany and the zebra, in the matter of

zebra, in the matter of a taste for strangely-striped and mottled clothing, suggesting an erratic intellect and a tendency to mad practical joking. We wondered, as, doubtless, many others have wondered, whether it would be possible to ride a zebra, or to drive a coach with four zebras down Regent-street; but in answer to our inquiries we were always informed that they were "untamable," so that we left our zebra to gallop madly away for ever in the woodcut. That he did not gallop away is now pretty evident, for here he is safely stabled at the Regent's Park Gardens, and quite tame enough for his present purpose. What has become of the zany in his absence has not yet been discovered; but very likely he too may find a place near his old friend next season; and so he may be of some use after all, and the primer will be well rid of him. season; and so he ma



ANCIENT KILN RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT CLERKENWELL.

Meanwhile we shall have a good opportunity of learning that the zebra is not naturally accustomed to a solitary life, since he and his fellews are found in troops, living on very hard, dry herbs, in the mountain districts of the Cape, in Congo, in Guinea, and in Abyssinia; that there are zebras of the mountains and zebras of the plains, the former of which is distinguished by the edges and the hinder part of the hoofs being thick and convex, and the centre deep and contracted; while in his brother of the plains the edge is narrow and sharp, the hinder part flat, and the centre concave.

We are also sorry to have our early information confirmed, and to hear that our friend is not to be tamed unless taken very young,

and even then with difficulty. Perhaps that explains the reason of

and even then with difficulty. Perhaps that explains the reason of his having been so long in the primer.

The quagga, however, so called from his voice, which resembles the barking of a dog (and he may thank his lucky stars that there are Queens and Quinces, or he would have been in the primer too), is a sort of poor relation to the zebra, is really tamable, and, we are bound to admit, a more sedately respectable-looking animal, though not nearly so beautiful. He is less than the zebra, with shorter ears, and the fur of the head, neck, and shoulders is blackish heaven, headed with white, which gradually merges into a greyish brown, banded with white, which gradually merges into a greyish colour on the body. These animals are found in the same portions of the country as the zebras, but associate in troops amongst them-

ANCIENT REMAINS IN CLERKENWELL.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN CLERKENWELL.

The curious fragment of ancient London represented in our Eagraving has been discovered, while making excavations for the extension of the City terminus of the Metropolitan Railway, at a depth of about fourteen feet below the present surface. Respecting the antiquity of this relic antiquaries differ. Some say that it is of Roman workmanship; and certainly, at a first glance, it looks something like the works of the Roman era which have been found in various parts of the metropolis. A closer examination, however, shows that the tiles of which the structure is composed are not of Anglo-Roman make; besides, so far as we know, there have been no traces of Roman buildings found in the London district west of St. Paul's Cathedral. On looking at maps London district west of St. Paul's Cathedral. On looking at me of a date as far back as the Great Fire of 1666, we find indicate On looking at maps of buildings on the spot where this discovery has been made; and, if the accuracy of those maps is to be relied upon, this structure must have been hidden from view for more than this structure must have been hidden from view for more than two hundred years, at least; but, as regards the actual date of this kiln, for such it has evidently been, it is necessary to go back to a more remote time, probably between three hundred and four hundred years; if it had been older than this there would have been indications of the straw marks which are to be seen in the red bricks and tiles of mediceal manufacture.

Two thousand years since when the Remers built and lived in

red bricks and tiles of medieval manufacture.

Two thousand years since, when the Romans built and lived in the City, the site of the present railway station was a damp, unwholesome marsh, unfit for human occupation. Since then, the ground has become elevated in a most remarkable manner. Supposing that the kiln was in existence four centuries ago, the earth has covered it to a height of fourteen feet; and, in order to account for this, it has been suggested that a large deposit of the difficient

has covered it to a height of fourteen feet; and, in order to account for this, it has been suggested that a large deposit of the debris of the Great Fire might have been made here.

The relic under consideration was discovered a little to the north of the iron bridge which crosses the railway, and is at no great distance from the Clerks' Well and Clerkenwell-green. The building is composed of thin, flat tiles, and the workmanship is excellent. In the neighbourhood several encaustic tiles, which have evidently been spoiled in the course of manufacture, have been found, and the style of these indicates that they were fabricated in the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. It is therefore likely that this kiln was used for the making of those materials. Three arches support a flat surface, formed of square, flat tiles and concrete. This is perforated in various parts for the purpose of allowing the heat to rise from the furnaces below, which were probably supplied with wood. The furnaces below, which were probably supplied with wood. The railway authorities have preserved this antiquity as long as possible, for inspection; but it must in the course of a day or two be removed.

removed.

In no part of the metropolis have greater changes been made than in this quarter. Houses which sheltered a population of more than 13,000 people have been demolished; and, considering the condition of those dwellings, their destruction cannot be matter of regret. The of those dwellings, their destruction cannot be matter of regret. The rotting and filthy Fleet River (or rather ditch) has been hidden from view; the horse-slaughterers have removed to Belleisle and elsewhere; yet still the work of demolitien goes on. Sharp's-alley, once of such unsavoury notoriety, with its catgut manufactory and other noisome trades, will, in the course of a few days, be numbered amongst the matters of the past. In the course of digging here various ceins—rose nobles, tradesmen's tokens, &c..—have been found; on one of the latter is, "Francis Oliver, his halfpenny." Some articles of pottery of various dates have also been picked up. Seeing the great extent to which this spot is now inclosed by buildings, it would seem to be an unlikely place for a potter's kiln, but an old inhabitant remembers potteries being in existence fitty or sixty years ago on the banks of the Fleet, near where the Clerkenwell Police Court now stands.

To those curious in matters connected with Oli London a careful examination of the part of Smithtield, &c., which will so soon be

To those curous in matters embedded, &c., which will so soon be removed would prove interesting; for, although the fronts of the buildings have in many instances been altered, the backs show that they existed prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At Smithfield-bars there is a house much older than that, in which there is a very beautifully decorated coiling. Some of the shops are quaint, and, with the exception of the glazing, have been very little altered since the Great Fire swept away the greater part of the City, leaving only this and a few other fragments. It is very likely that in making the excavations here for the new dead-meat market and the railway, matters of interest will turn up. We hope the local antiquaries will keep a diligent look out.

Pompeli.—A communication from Naples says: —"Five fresh rooms have been laid open in that part of Pompeii which had been uncovered this year, not far from the Forum. I have visited those rooms, and was astonished to find in them a number of pieces of bread, which must have been wrapped up in naphtins, the tissue of which is still in a perfect state of preservation. There has been also found a pretty seal, having for motto the words 'Ani. Mo.,' which M. Fiorelli, the learned inspector of the excavations, tells was a proper name—'Anicetus Modestus.' M. Felix Padiglione, the persevering artist who is reproducing Pompeii, in cork, at 100th of its natural size, has just added con-iderably to that work, which travellers may see in the small museum of odds and ends which have not been sent to that of Naples. It contains specimens of all the small bronzes, terra-cotta nuessils, and other articles of private life, which form the riches of the Neapolitan galleries. The excavations of Pompeii, carried on with so much the contains the first production of Naples to Italy, reflect the highest honour on the Government." MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LADY CANNING .- A memorial which will record

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LADY CANNING.—A memorial which will record the name, and mark the last resting-place, of what was mortal of the late Lady Canning, has been designed in London by George Gilbert Scott, Eq., R.A., and will be accepted in India, both as an expressive illustration of the ability of the accomplished architect, and as a fitting monument to a truly noble lady. The design is distinguished by chaste simplicity, combined with the most felicitous appropriateness. It is a Christian monument, and nothing more than a Christian monument; yet it is precisely such a Christian monument as might have been expected from the first of English architects when called upon to prepare a design which should bear the name architects when called upon to prepare a design which should bear the name of Lady Canning. The material of the entire work is the finest Sicilian marble. A massive plinth rests upon the ground, carrying a low, coffin shaped slab wrought to a depressed ridge, upon which is sculptured a floritate cross, laving on each side of its shaft a shield of arms in relief. At the cross, laving on each side of its shaft a shield of arms in relief. At the head stands the only member of the composition that rises to any height; this is a beautiful example of an artistic gravestone, which contains, beneath a richly-sculptured cross, within an arched panel, the following inscription: —"Honours and praises written on a tomb are at best a vain glory; but that her charity, humility, meckness, and watchful faith in her Saviour will, for that Saviour's sake, be accepted of God, and be to her a glory everlasting, is the firm trust of those who knew her best and most dearly loved her in life, and who cherish the memory of her departed. The above words were written Nov. 22, 1861, by Earl Canning, who survived his wife but seven months. He left India on the 18th of March, died in Loudon on the 17th of June, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 2:st of June, 1882." Thus, the epitaph to his wife, which is carved upon her monument, was written by Lord Canning himself; and its touching words gather a new solemnity from the brief sentence which follows them, that it may record his own death within seven months of hers, and his burial beneath the venerable historic vaults of Westminster. About the verge of the recumbent slab is the commemorative inscription, which is expressed in the following words:—"Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothsay. Born 31st of March, 1817. Died in Calcutta, November 18, 1361. Wife of Charles John, Earl and Viscount Canning, first Vicercy of India." This memorial is being executed by the most skilful sculptors, under the immediate direction of Mr. Scott; and the work, when completed, will be one of the very highest order, and such as may be pronounced worthy of its purpose—worthy of being regarded with equal admiration and interest, as well a India as in England,—Times of India. e only member the composition

THE BURNING OF CAMPDEN HOUSE.

WOOLLEY V. POLE.—This case, which is of extraordinary interest, was commenced at Croydon on Tuesday before Baron Bramwell and a special jury of ton, and is brought to recover £4000 from the Sun Fire Office upon a policy of insurance in case of fire on the house and stables of Campden House. It is one of five similar disputed claims for insurances effected in various offices, amounting in all to nearly £30,000. The company pleaded, among other pleas, that the claim was fraudulent; and that the fire had been caused by the wilfful act or presurement of the plaintiff.

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, with Mr. Henry James and Mr. Merewether (both specially retained) and Mr. Rosber were for the plaintiff; Mr. Lush, Q.C., Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. Garth were for the company.

In order that the case might be were clearly laid before the introduced.

der that the case might be more clearly laid before the jury, a very An order that the case might be more clearly laid before the jury, a very beautifally executed model of Campden House was produced in court for their in-pection as the case proceeded. It was a red brick building in the old Elizabethan style, with tower, and turret, and parapet, and large bay windows, and gable ends, and projecting porticoes; and it was altogether a very nicturescence pile.

windows, and gable ends, and projecting portiones; and it was altogether a very picture public.

Mr. Dovill, in open prindicate the plaintiff's character from the serious imputations that the pleas of the defendant involved. Mr. Wooley had resided for some years at Campden House, and early on the morning of Sunday, the 12nd of March, 1862, it was totally destroyed by the. The 279,000—but not larger than the real value of the house and fixtures and the furniture and pictures contained in it; and the amount insured upon the house was not so large as would be required to rebuild and remetate this magniference and interest and the furniture and pictures contained in it; and the amount insured upon the house test magniference that the property of the property o to give an atarm to the man remple and his family; but the hre prevented him from doing so, and be and Crozier were compelled to make their escape by a back staircase. They then proceeded to give the alarm to the other inmates of the house, and Mrs. Temple, in her fright, jumped out of the window and was seriously injured, and her husband and son got out from the burning mansion by means of the fire-escape. Mr. Woolley had nothing on at this time but his shirt, and he was removed to a neighbouring house, and, in

burning mansion by means of the nre-escape. Mr. Woolley had nothing on at this time but his shirt, and he was removed to a neighbouring house, and, it consequence of his exposure to the cold and wet, for it was raining at the time the fire happened, he was rendered seriously ill; and this, to a certain extent, prevented him from giving the information that was required by the insurance companies so quickly as they wished it.

Baron Bramwell asked the learned counsel whether he intended to give the jury any information with regard to the origin of the fire?

Mr. Bovill said they had no information whatever upon the subject; all they knew was that no one was in the house but the persons he had mentioned; but the man Temple had stated that on the evening previous to the fire he had been engaged in frying sausages in what was called the green room of the theatre for his supper, and this might account for the fire, as the fine of the chimney of that room communicated with a beam that had been found to be on fire on a previous occasion. In these old houses, however, it was very difficult to tell how a fire happened, and he was not in a position to give the jury any further information as to how the fire in question originated. Mr. Bovill then proceeded to narrate some of the other circumstances he proposed to give in evidence, and concluded by observing that the only issue the jury had to decide was, whether the plaintiff, without the slightest motive, had wilfully destroyed that property which it appeared to have been the sole object of his life to obtain possession of.

Miss Barker, sister of Sir George Barker, a lady who had executed some of the drawings exhibited, was then examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. She was acquainted, she said, with Mr. Weolley and his sister-in-law, Miss Conpe, and she was often at Campden House. There were more rictures than were hung up, and some were in lumber-rooms. Many of them secured valuable, and they were all old. In the ballroom most of them were in the panelling, and so in the library. The house was exceedingly beautiful. The furniture was very rich and appropriate to the character of the house. There was a great deal of ancient embroidery, and much of it seemed rare. The carpets were extremely good, and in excellent order, "velvet pile." At the back was the theatre, and she had acted herself there a great deal in 1861. The theatre was extremely handsome, and the appointments good, and the "properties" sufficient. Mr. Woolley took a great deal of interest in the house. She never knew any one take so much interest in anything. His amusement and his sufficient. Mr. Woolley took a great deal of interest in the house. She never knew any one take so much interest in anything. His amusement and his sister's seemed to be entirely in the house. She last saw the premises in the beginning of December, 1861, the winter before the fire. That was just before Mr. Coape went to Brighton. There was no change then in the farniture or fittings. She knew the house at Brighton, and she did not believe there was a single thing in it which she had ever seen at Campden House, except one or two small ornaments. And when she saw the house at Campden-hil, in December, it seemed to be thoroughly furnished; indeed, over-furnished. Several other witnesses gave similar evidence, and this closed the first day's proceedings.

convertible and the property of the property o evening he told me he was going down to put the gas out and shut up the house, and I accompanied him and met Temple and his wife going up to bed. It was my custom frequently to see the house shut up, and when I had done so on this night I went up to bed, and I was in bed when Crozier left the room. I believe I went to sleep and was awoke by some noise, but at what time I cannot say. I did not take notice. It must have been before twelve o'clock. I at first fancied the noise was in my servant's room, and I listend and heard a very heavy noise as though something heavy had fallen. I opened the door and found the house was on fire, and the smoke almost suffocated me. My first thought was the Temples, and I tried to get to them, but was unable to do so, and I screamed or called out and went down a back staircase. Crozier, I believe, followed me, and we had several doors to open, and at length got into the garden, where I screamed and alled for Temple, and then went round to Temples' side of the house. At this time the flames were coming out of the large window over the theatre. I found Mrs. Temple standing at the window of her room, and I begged her to remain as I did not see any sign of immediate danger; but while Crozier was gone for a ladder she jumped out and was a good deal injured. The son was afterwards got out by means of the fire-scape. I did not see Temple himself all this time. I had nothing on but my day-shirt. I never had a night-shirt, but used to wear the same shirt all day and night, and put on a fresh one in the monthing on but my day-shirt. I never had a night-shirt, but used to wear the same shirt all day and night, and put on a fresh one in the monthing on but my day-shirt. I never had a night-shirt, but used to wear the same shirt all day and night, and put on a fresh one in the monthing on but my day-shirt. I never had a night-shirt, but used to wear the same shirt all day and night, and put on a fresh one in the monthing on but my day-shirt. I never had a night-shirt, but used to wear the sam

for the first time, and was grad to do so, as a thought he has been death. I was very ill in consequence of my being exposed to the weather on the night of the fire. The whole of the furniture was in the house at the time of the fire, and I am not aware of anything having been removed.

The witness then emphatically denied that he had set fire to the house or had hired any one to do so. He had not the slightest notion how the fire originated, except that he had heard that there was a fire in the greenroom

evening before. Mr. Freer, of the War Office, and Dr. Hamilton gave evidence as to cir.

emstances connected with the fire and the condition of Mr. Woolleys afterwards. Miss Julia Cape and daptating the value of £30 from her master, Captain Frazer. The pisoner attempted to show that the articles components his an Campien House, and as to the amount of the whole of the furniture was in the house at the was a writer of the furniture was in the house at the whole of the furniture was in the house at the whole of the furniture was in the house at the whole of the furniture was in the house at the whole of the furniture was in the house at the whole of the furniture was in the house at the whole of the furniture was in t IN a case of "Seaham v. Copeland," tried last week at Croydon Assizes, the plaintiff was a writer of plays for minor theatres, and the defendant the proprietor of a theatre at Liverpool. Defendant had produced at his theatre a piece called "Jessie; or, the Relief of Lucknow;" of which Mr. Dion Boucicault was the reputed author. The plaintiff had written a piece called "Jessie Brown; or, the Relief of Lucknow," which had been produced previously to that of Mr. Boucicault. Both pieces owed their origin to a marvellous effort of imaginative penny-a-lining, which perhaps most newsnative penny-a lining, which perhaps most news-paper readers may remember. Some fanciful reporter had manufactured a paragraph, telling how reporter had manufactured a paragraph, telling how Jessie Brown, a Highland girl, had, by means of her quick ear for the bagpipe of her native land, been enabled to be the first to convey animation and hope to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow by her assurance that she could hear the air of "The Campbells are coming" played by a Scottish regiment. "Dinna ye hear it?" cried the fictitious Jessie. Hereupon a patriotic British printer rushed into song writing. Mr. Seaham saw the song, and song-writing. Mr. Seaham saw the song, and wrote a kind of play upon the basis of its fabulous wrote a kind of plsy upon the basis of its fabulous incident. Mr. Boucicault saw the paragraph, probably also Mr. Seaham's piece, and wrote a different kind of piece, entitled "Jessie; or, the Relief of Lucknow." This was not over successful in London, but was produced by Mr. Copeland at Liverpool. Whereupon the plaintiff brought his action to recover damages on account of Mr. Boucicault's piece having been performed without his, Mr. Seaham's, permission. The only excuse for this ridiculous action appears to have been that both plays were founded upon the same supposed episode of the Indian mutiny; that in both a person named "Geordie" was represented as the husband of Jessie Brown; and that both authors had made use of the grouping of a picture which had been Jessie Brown; and that both authors had made use of the grouping of a picture which had been engraved as a pleasing work of art in our own pages. The plot, characters, and incidents of the two pieces were otherwise unlike in every particular, even to the number of acts. Of course the verdict was for the defendant. Moreover, Mr. Baron Branwall who tried the cause is reported. Baron Bramwell, who tried the cause, is reported to have observed that, in his opinion, it was "scanto have observed that, it has opinion, it was "scandalous that such an action should have been brought." We know nothing of the plaintiff or of his means, or of the attorney under whose direction his cause was brought to trial. But, without venturing to differ from Mr. Baron Bramwell, wenturing to differ from Mr. Baron Bramwell, whose opinions may, for aught we know, coincide with our own on this point, we would suggest to our readers that the real scandalousness of trials such as these rests actually upon the law itself, which permits actions as thoroughly unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious as the one before us to be brought against responsible defendants, who have not the slightest remedy for all the time, trouble, anxiety, and expense of a successful defence, should the plaintiff unfortunately happen not to be in a position of solvency. If people will leave gaps in hedges, it is only to be expected that cattle will break through and do mischief. And the rule applies to law as well as to pasturage.

In another case at the same As-izes, Mr. Baron

In another case at the same As-izes, Mr. Baron Bramwell expressed a wish that he had the power to certify in certain cases that the plaintiff's attorney should pay the costs of the action when

unfounded.

wholly unfounded.

A convict named White, a tailor, received a ticket of leave, and having during his penal servitude in Gibraltar discovered a system of making trousers so that they could be worn with either side outwards, obtained an opportunity to display his invention in the Exhibition of 1861, where he was also allowed to act as an interpreter. His position being made known to the commissioners, he was forbidden admission to the building, and betock himself again to his old courses. At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday last, he was convicted of having robbed a skinlast, he was convicted of having robbed a skin-dealer of £330, of which sum £140 was found upon dealer of £330, of which sum £140 was found upon him. He was sentenced to penal servitude for four years. The Judge said that, in his opinion, the Exhibition Commissioners did quite right in refusing to allow the prisoner to continue in the Exhibition after learning his character. The prisoner complained that he had been hardly dealt by in being prevented from earning an honest living by it being "put about" that he had been transported. Here, therefore, is an example of contrary opinions, each maintainable, upon the same question, arising from its being regarded from two different aspects. But perhaps the skindealer's point of view ought also to be considered, and, however hard the case may be upon the thief, it must seem no less so to a tradesman to be robbed of a large sum of money by a convict whom the Legislature, in its lenity, presents, on the one hand, with a ticket of leave, and on the other declares it right and proper to deprive of honest opportunity on account of his part disheaper. to deprive of honest opportunity on account of his past dishonesty.

Thomas Francis Wright was indicted at the Thomas Francis Wright was indicted at the Central Criminal Court for libel. He had addressed letters to one Pugh, a "commission agent," charging him with being a bill-stealer, perjurer, fraudulent bankrupt, and forger. Being found guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. and then to enter into two recognisances of £50 each, besides his own for £100, to keep the peace, of course with the alternative of further investigation. of course with the alternative of further imprisonment. The sentence was delivered, after an ex-pression on the part of the prosecutor that he did not wish to press for heavy punishment. At the same Assize a woman was tried for having killed the landlord of a public-house by fracturing his skull with a heavy flint-stone. After the offence, skull with a heavy the prisoner declared that it was a good job if she had killed the man. He had given her no provocation, but his potman had turned her out of the house for an attempted theft. There was no reason to death the statement of the house for an attempted the statement of the house for a statement of the house for to doubt her sanity. She was sentenced to eight months' imprisenment, for manslaughter. Man-slaughter, be it observed, without provocation. So, by comparing these two sentences, it appears to be rather a slighter crime to murder an inoffensive man, than to libel him by means of an address man, than to libel him by means of an address which has to be read by a postman. Truly, our

criminal law is in a curious state.

Elizabeth Walzenstein, a German, was tried at the Middlesex Assizes for having stolen jewellery to

POLICE.

PREFERENCE IN OMNIBUSES.—John Mears, conductor of an omnibus, came before Alderman Sir Robert Carden on a summons charging him with an offence under the Hackney Carriage Act.

The complainant, Mr. G. B. Jackson, was on Monday week in Gracechurch-street with two ladies, and hailed the defendant's cantibus, intending to go to Camberwell. There were then only three passengers inside. The defendant refused to admit them, saying all the seats were engaged, and, as it was raining heavily at the time, they were the more annoyed by the refusal. While they were taking over the master the defendant pushed the two ladies rudely aside and allowed other people, who had arrived later, to enter the omnibus. He then shut the door in their faces. The driver head the altercation and connived at the defendant's conduct. The defendant persisted in refusing to admit them, and advised them to apply at another combibus close by, which, he said, was about to start on the same journey.

The defendant said, in effect, that three gentlemen who rode regularly with him had got into the omnibus, and then six casual pa-sengers entered before the complainant applied. It was then raining, and as he had three more regular customers to Denmark-hill, he kept places for them and refused to admit the complainant and the ladies, telling them at the same time to apply at another omnibus which was about to start, and in which he knew there was room for them.

The defendant also sought to excuse himself by saying

passengers when he applied for admission.

The defendant also sought to excuse himself by saying that his onnibus was an odd one.

Sir Robert Carden s.id his conduct was certainly odd. that his omnious was an our one.

Sir Robert Carden sid his conduct was certainly odd.
The defendant ought to know that he had no right to
dictate to any one applying to ride with him the omnibus
by which he should go. He was plying for hire with his
omnibus in the public streets, and he was bound to admit
a passenger if there was room, unless, indeed, he had an
understanding, implied or expressed, with a customer that
his seat would be paid for whether he rode or not. But
the circumstance of a man being a regular rider would not
of itself be a justification for excluding an applicant for a
seat. The complainant had taken a very proper course in
summoning the defendant. Conductors must know they
had no right to select their passengers. The defendant
had made himself liable to a penalty of 20s. in refusing to
admit the complainant. He fined him 10s. and costs, or
13s. in all, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

ment.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A CHURCH.—In the Townhall, Godalming, before Mr. H. Marshall, Mayor, and other magistrates, Arthur Hackman, aged twenty-six, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Madley, chamois leather manufacturer, was finally examined on a charge of attempting to burn the parish church. It appeared from the evidence that the sexton on Monday morning last discovered, on entering the building, some large pieces of burnt paper lying in the south sisle under the window facing Churchtreet. The paper seemed to have been torn from a lying in the south siste under the window facing Churchtreet. The paper seemed to have been torn from a
wall. The window had been broken from the outside,
and between the wall and a tomb which stood near it four
lucifer matches were picked up which had been ignited.
Suspicion having fallen on the prisoner, who lives in
Church-street, his house was examined. It was then discovered that the paper was of the same pattern as that of
the paperhangings on the wall of his room, and that the
latter had been torn. The fragments found in the church
aisle were applied to the surface from which the paper
had been torn. The edges were found exactly to fit, and
the little birs of plaster which had stack to the paper
corresponded to small holes left in the wall. After a long
examination the pri-oner was committed for trial at the
next Surrey Assizes, bail being refused. next Surrey Assizes, bail being refused.

next Surrey Assizes, bail being refused.

A Mock Auction.—James Murphy, auctioneer, aged thirty-two, of Worteg's-court, Minories, and Gordon Liepman, general dealer, thirty, of Church-lane, Whitechapel, were brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with violently assaulting Edmund Shields, sugar baker, of No. 42. Eitham-treet, Bow.

Mr. Steddart defended the prisoners.

The complainant stated that he was in Rateliff-highway between three and four c'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and saw the prisoners at the door of an auction-room. Murphy, of whom he had some previous knowledge, asked respecting his health, and after chatting with him a short time wanted him to enter the shop, which was a mock auction-room. A gang of "puffers" was there, and among them Liepman. Murphy acted as auctioneer. A man bought three pieces of cloth; the first for £9, the scond for £7, and the third for £14. He knew the stranger was being swindled, and called out that it was a shame to role a man in such a barefaced manner. Liepman abused him, threatened to massh him, and struck him on the eye. Murphy then left the rostrum, seized him, threw him down, and kicked him. Another man joined in the attack, and beat him. The person who bought the cloth told him to give the prisoners in charge. Liepman was running away, and he caught hold of him and detained him until a police-constable arrived.

In answer to questions by Mr. Woolrych, the witness add he knew Murphy in Liverpool, where he carried on a mock auction. The man who bought the cloth said he was robbed. He saw Liepman and three or four others acting in concert. He knew the last piece of cloth purchased by the stranger for £14 was not worth more than ha f that sum.

Mary Shields, sister of the last witness, was in Rateliff.

THE LATE FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—At the Guild-hall Police Court, George James Langley, the omnibus-driver charged with causing the death of Charles Thomas Fox, a conductor in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company, was brought up for final examination.

Mr. Beard attended for the defendant, and said that, after the discharge of the Coroner's jury without giving a verdict, the matter was left in so much doubt that he felt the magistrate could adopt no other course than to send the case for trial. He therefore would not call any witnesses for the defence, as he considered that it would be more advantageous to his client's interests to have a thorough investigation of the charge, and to reserve his answer for that occasion.

Alderman Waterlow accordingly committed the prisoner for trial, but accepted bail for his appearance.

THE POOR NEEDLEWOMEN.—Sarah Jones, a poor, half-starved looking woman, aged thirty-one, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with illegally pawning eleven cotton shirts, the materials of which had been given to her to make up by a sempstress, named Maria Dowdin,

Stepney.
The case was clearly made out, the delivery of the materials to the prisoner proved, and the eleven shirts, which were in an unfinished state, were produced by a pawnbroker's assistant, who had received them of the

The prisoner said her husband had deserted her for four months, and, wanting food, she pawned the shirts at four different times.

Mr. Woolrych said the prisoner had only increased her miseries by her acts of dishonesty, and now she would find it difficult to obtain any work again. He strongly condemned the conduct of the pawnbroker who received the shirts in pledge, as he must have known they did not belong to the prisoner when he did so. He had frequently belong to the prisoner when he did so. He had frequently been called upon to censure this system of taking in slop-work and unmished work from poor needlewomen. It encouraged felonies. The pawnbrokers who took in unfuished were no better than receivers of stolen property, and ought to be treated as such. It was illegal to accept in pawn unfinished materials in the course of manufacture. He fined the prisoner 17s. 9d., the value of the shirts, and 3s. in addition, and in default one month's imprisonment. He ordered the pawnbroker's assistant to restore the shirts to Mrs. Dowdin.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—At Southampton, on Thursday morning, a serious boiler explosion occurred at the steam sawmills of Mesers. Driver, in Three-field-lane, but for tunately unaccompanied by any personal injury. One or two men were on the premises preparing for the workmen, who commenced operations at six o'clock. From some as yet unknown cause the huge boiler explosed about half-past five, with a report which was heard all over the town, blowing a larger xient of sheds, eng ne-house, &c., to pieces. The toiler itself was driven along some 39 fc., where it now lies in a heap of debris. The man in attendance was in the engine-house olling a me portion of the works, but miraculously escaped undurt. The flue of the boiler is collapsed, and the thick plates of iron rent and folded up like so much paper. A high chimney-shaft, not 20 it. from the spot to which the boiler was forced, is untouched. Had it failen, the probabilities are that the result would have been very lamentable, as it nearly adjoins a cicely-populated neighbourhood. Happily, the damage caused by the accident, which is extensive, is a money one alone.

A WOMAN ATTACKED BY WASPS.—A few days ago the wife of Mr. John Kenyon, Goatchifte, near kyam, very marrowly escaped death from the attack of a swarm of wasps. It appears that some disciples of Izaak Walten had been externing in a wasps' nest for the requisites of fishing, near the houre of Mr. Knyon, and bis wite, having to pass near very soon after, was surrounded by the enraged wasps. Confounded by the unexpected encounter, she fell to the ground, and would soon have been shockingly injured had not assistance ar tived. The wasps had penetrated into her nostuls and ears; and under her

to is 5d,; and Singuan gun, for tayon, pro-gallos.

HAY AND STRAW.—Old meadow hay, 43 10s, to 44 10s; new ditto, 43 to 44; old clover, 44 10s, to 48; new ditto, 45 to 45; and straw, 41 is to 41 los, per road.

C 'Als.—Best house coals, 17s, 3d, to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 65, to 16s, 6d; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 9d.; and manufactures', 13s. to 15s.

per ton.

H 17s.—The market is steady, at late rates. Picking will become preity general next week.

South.—The market is steady, and the quotations are well supported.

wood.—The masses as supported, supported, Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately extensive, and the trade is mactive, at from 69s, to 110s, per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

BANKRUPTS.—W. H. INMAN, Harmod-street, Conden-town, billiard-rown pro-rector. —W. GAGGES, Trinity-street, Lilington, and the condense of the punic press—C. WYATT, Sun-street, Bishopegade-afreet, beer resident—H. W. OLIPHANT, Torrington-square, condense to the punic press—C. WYATT, Sun-street, Bishopegade-afreet, beer resident—W. STONES, jun, Leoninster, Heredoshir, enhouse—T. R. GIDTY, Newport, insheeper.—G. Abrille Lie Laughthe, shipponer.—B. GIDTY, Newport, insheeper.—G. Abrille Lie Laughthe, St. Galler, S. GUODE, Rew-street, Bethnal-green, willow manufactured.—B. W. GUODE, New-street, Bethnal-green, willow manufactured.—B. MARTIN, Jeho-street, Brille Lie, Hackney, cabin-thouse —W. GILLARD, jun, Repetistreet, strike-lew, Galler, S. Galler, W. Galler, S. Galler, S. Galler, S. Galler, S. Galler, S. Galler, S. Galler, C. Galler, C. Galler, S. Galler, C. Galler, Galler,

time-wing are constant, and arter chatting with blun a short of the wanted him to enter the shop, which was a mock among them. It is a short of the shop which was a mock among them. It is a short of the shop which was a mock among them. It is a short of the shop which was a mock and the short of the sho

PROMENADE MELLON'S ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE
OPERA CONCERTS, Every Evening at 8.—R.YAL ITALIAN
OPERA COVENT-GARDEN. LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
MOLLE CARLOTTA PATTI every night. M. DITTO, benelwrated Folish Violinite, avery night. The Grand Galeston from
FAUST, every night. MR. LEVY every night. The Frogramse
ear-hevening includes Grand Operatic Selection, Songs Midlie.
Carlotta Patti, Solos by M. Lotto and the principal station.
Carlotta Patti, Solos by M. Lotto and the principal management.
Carlotta Patti, Solos by M. Lotto and the principal, Marches,
Quadrillee, se, &c. On THURSDAY NAT, obe fire pay: of the
Concert will consist of a Selection of Nat.
In consequence of the green aucous of the two based on FRIDAY NEXT a Election of Secred Music. On SATURDAY
AEXT a Volunteer Night.—Amission, One Shilling. LFRED

Now ready,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, No. 45 (for SEPTEMBER), price One Shilling, with illustrations by John Reverett Millate, Prederick Walter, and George Du Maurier.

The Small House at Allington. (With an Illustration.)

Chapter XXVII.—An Old Man's Complaint.

XXXVII.—Dr. Crofts is Called in.

Anti-Respectability.

Anti-Respectability.

XXXIX—Dr. Crofts is Turned Out.
intl-Baspectability.
the Opers in 1833-83,
contemporary Italian Poets. No. I.—Giovanni Prati.
tow We Slapt at the Châlet des Chêvres. (Illustrated.)

How we away.

Art-Criticism.

Bichelisu's Shabby Suit.

Home. By Dora Greenwell.

"Going to the Dogs."

Out of the World. Part I. (With an Illustration.)

Out of the World. Part I. (With an Illustration.)

THE SEPTEMBER PASHIO Under the especial Patronage of her Majesty.
Established 35 years.
(From authorised sources.)

THE LONDON AND PARIS LADIES'
MAGAZINE OF PASHION for SEPTEMBER contains
basetifully coloured Fashion-plates, from original designs;
Mourning and Milinery, with our paper Models of the last Fashionable
in Paris and Lundon; full Descriptions of each Plate; Fashionable of the Month, ac B. BLAKE, 421, Strand, London. By post, . 3 stamps.

PATTLES OF ENGLAND,
Showing the Cause, Conduct, and I same of every Battle since
the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools, by C.
SANDERSON, L.C.P. Price One Shilling and Sizpenes.
BEADBURY and EVANS, 11, Souverie-street.

Now ready, price los., Vol. II., New Series, of the

L L U S T R A T E D T I M E S,
hand-onely bound in cloth and gift, containing all the
covers for binding are also supplied as 1s. each.
Index and Titlepace, 1d.
May be ordered of Booksellers and Newsegents in any part of the
nited Kingdom.
Titlepace and Index by post for two dates.

United Kingdom.

Titlepage and Index by post for two stamps.—Office, 2, Cathestreet, 3-rand.

HALF PRICE,—All Music sent post-free at

DIANOFORTES for SALE or HIRE, Option of Purchase; Convenient terms any period, enringe-free. The largest assortment in London of every description and prios. PEACHEY, Maker, 73, Biabopagate-street Within, E.C.

DIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY, at MOORE and MOORE'S, lot, Blabopagate-street Within.—
These Planos are of rar excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied, which effects grand, a pure, and delightful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineau, First-class planos for hire, on easy terms of purchase. Jury award, International Exhibition: Hosourable mention "for good and cheep planos." Carriage-free.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING,

BEAUTIFUL WAX DOLL, 24 inches long, with moving eyes, packed in a nest willow-wer maket-credie, with rockers, complete, sent to any part of Englan ses for fa. A ba. 64, 7a, 64, or 10s. 6d. Box of assorted Penny To; to to relives station. whisher's German Fair, 2, Westbourne-place, W.

EW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.— THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. (Incorporated by Act General Assembly). Capital £300,0.0, granuts Letters of Gradit, dundertakes every description of Banking Statiness, throughout

the several provinces.
Terms and Particulars on application at the London office.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director, Old Broad-atrest, London, E.C.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS exposed to the Sun and Dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; alleying all hoat and irritability; removing eruptions, freekles, and fiscolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price as 64 and 84. 64, per bottle. 80ld at 29, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

**As Kor "Bawlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious articles under the name of "Kalydor,"

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for

PIMMEL'S PERFUMED FOUNTAIN, as used in the Princess of Wales's Bridal Boudele, forms an elegant solunct to the Drawing-room, Bellroom, and Suppertable Price from 41 10s.—96, Strand; and 21, Corabill. Lanton Hire for

DIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS nolla, White Rose, Frangipanni, Geralum, Patchouly, New Mown Hay, and 1000 others. 2s. 6d. each.—2, New

PANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES Oil., which produces whickers, stops the hair from falling off a d covers baid places. Sa. St.; sent for 51 stamps.—218, High H. Hoorn, London.

HAIR DESTROYER,—248, High Holborn.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes, without effect to
the skin, superfluous bair from the face, meet, and arms. 3s. 6d.,
sent the seme day as ordered for fifty four stamps.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN,
49, Great Ormond-street.—Many hundreds of out-patients
receive advice and medicine free weakly, and the fifty-two beds are
constantly occupies. CONTRIBUTIONS are very carnest resisting
Bankers—Williams, Descon, and Co.; Messara Hoare; and Massra,
Berries.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

Enston-road, London.
Established 1888,
THE MORISONIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

I. The vital principle is in the and body, the health of

1. The vital principle is in the body is blood.
2. Rweything in the body is derived from the blood.
3. All constitutions are realistly the same.
4. All diseases arise from importise of the blood.
5. Fain and disease have the some crigito.
6. From the intimate completion subsiding between mind motion subsiding between mind motions unbisiding between the motion of t

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT soothes all external inflammations and irritations, and successful beals up a i - mo-ristions, seres, and ulcerations. Ween rubbed up the surface it likewise checks those desper sent d maindise—astom becechtis, and diphtheria.

DYSPEPSIA.—MOBSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from perfectly palacable form for administering this popular remedy for administering this popular remedy for

by T. Moreon and Son, 19 and 48, Southampton-row, ju

NEW FANCY

A NEW PABRIC SUITABLE FOR

E ARLY AUTUMN DRESSES.

The "Genappe Cloth," either plain or figured, in twenty different shades of colour, from 18a 6d, to 21a, 6d, the Full Dress. Patterns fros.—PETEE BOBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

BEST ABERDEEN WINSEYS,

in all the new tints, from its, 9d to foe, the Full Dress.
A very neefol quality at 12s, 6d, the Full Dress.
so every intermediate quality manufactured.
PERER ROBINSON, 103 to 168, Oxford-str

H E B E S T G L O V E S,
Bajon's Boot Paris Kid, Sa. 14d. per pair (free for 27 stamps),
in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted;
also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning,
at the Family Mourning Warshouse,
FETER ROBINSON 3, 103 to 104, 2026cd-derect, W.

SILKS, — PATTERNS FREE.

Burnous MANTLES. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

S I L K S—S I L K S—S I L K S!

All the New Colours, including Cutr and
All the New Colours, including Cutr and
STRIPED AND CHECKED GLACES,
at it is, ed. for ity years, or it is,
the street is the second of the colours,
GROSSBAIN,
every yard guaranteed, at if 7.6, 64, or 3s, 11 jd, per yard.
Patterns tree.
D. LONSDALE and CO., 29, 30, 31, Alégate, R.

A UTUMN SILKS for 1863,

A UTUMN DRESSES for 1863from % 9d. to 40s.
Fatterns free.—D. LONSDALE and CO., 29, 30, 31, Aldgate, E.

M O I B E S A N T I Q U E S,
Antiques, in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at 4 grainess the
Dress. Compton Rouse, Fitch States, Solo, 4

PROMENADE, RVENING, and BALL DRESSES. New and exclusive Patterns for the present season; the fixirs made and trimmed complete.

SEWELL AND CO.

invite Ladies to inspect a heautiful collection of Evening Costone, in Tulle, Taristan, Greensdue, and other light Fabrics. Now ready, in their Evening Dress Boom,

Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, All the New Coloured Silks for Summer and Early Automa, plain and figured, from 1 guines the Dress.

**FIFTY FATTERNS ELLACK SILKS, post-free, from 1 guines the Dress. "Noire impériale" dys.

At NICHOLEON'S, 50 to 58, 54. Faul's-churchyard. 100

3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DEESSES. 13 yards for 16a. 6d., or 1a. 6jd. per yard, warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s, 9d, naually sold at 3s, 3d. Free for 33 stamps. Ladd untlemen's. BAKES and CRISP, removed to 198, Regen (userly opposite Candult-street).

HIRTS, — FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS,
The superior fit and quality of these shirts are well known.
Price 35s., 59s., and 48s, the half dozen. A measure and instruction
for measurement sent post-free.—E. Ford and Oo., 28, Foultry, E.C.

CRINOLINE.—THE PATENT ONDINA INDULINE.—IHE PATENT ONDINA, Jor Waved Jupon, does away with the unsightly results of cordinary hoops; and so perfect are the wavelite bard that a dy may second a steep stair, lean against a vable, throw hereif o an armchair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth at in a carriage, without inconvenience to hereif or others, or working rude remarks from the observers; thus modifying in an outlant degree all those peculiarists tending to destroy the desty of Englishwomen; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall o graceful folds. Price its, 6d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Illustrations e.—E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly, W.

WHEELER and WILSON'S

Unrivalled Price-Model

LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,

with

all recent improvements and additions,
for
for
litching, Binding, Cording, Hemming, Felling, Gathering,
and all other household or manufacturing work.
Instructions gratis to every Purchaser.
Illus rated prospectus gratis and post-free.
Offices and Salarcoma,
139, Regent-street, London, W.
Manufacturers of Foote's Patent Umbrella Stand.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST selected of the BEST selected of the BEST selected of the selected for the BEST selected of the selected for family use-will stitled, been, bind, braid, gather, full, ac. Price £10.—Regent-circus, Oxford-street; and \$4, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

INAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC
BRANDY.—This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the
shost Franch Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very
wholesome. Sold in bottles, at. 8d. each, at most of the respectable
retail houses in London; by the appointed spants in the principal
towns in England: or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street,
Haymarkot.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded
Kinahan's LL Whisky."

CHEAP AND GOOD WINES,
Clarets, room its. To be obtained your and cheep of the iMPERIAL
WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to
the public at rescondible prices.
Odluns—Marylebone Court House, W.: Stores and Offices—314,
Ozford-street, W.: Export and Bottling Vanits—13, John-street,
Crutobedfriars, E.C., London.

ASPBERBY, LIMES, GINGERETTE, &c.,
la a pint. A tablespoonful for a tumbler. ADAM HILL,
258, High Holborn. Dantsic Sprace Stores. Order by post.

LOSS OF APPETITE, WEAKNESS, &c.
A TONIC, Dr. Hassell and the Medical Profession recommond that va unble stimulant, WATERS QUININE WINE,
Manufactured only by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane,
Cannon-etreet, London, M.C. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 20s. a dozen.
Wholessie Agents, E Lewis and Co., Worcester.

TRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy tor indigestive, bilious and liver complaints, sick heafachs, loss of appetes, drow-iness, glodiness, spams, and all disorders of the sometime of the

upon to make their accustomed periodical Report as the Receing or its Shareholders.

The Directors have, as pleasingly as unexpectedly, at the close of the year, to announce, for the first time, that the First Permiums have not only reached, but access frolly 000. Royal in the Government Returns of Duty is again fully maintained. The profit of the business of the reaching and the result of the profit of the business of the reaching along the reaching profit of the Conflict of the Profit of the Profit of the State of the reaching along the reaching profit of the Conflict on account of British and Foreign Insurances being 45,107 10s, 5d, and of the North American business, which is kept separately, 511,097 16s, 10d.

business, which is kept separately, £11,697 its. 10d.

LIFE BRANCH.

The very gratifying duty now falls upon the Directors to state the sum assured on new policies for the year 1953 zeroeds awan that of the year 1861 by £160,000, and hea arrived at the almost unexampled amount, for a single year, of £701,437 on 1498 new policies issued. Until within the least two years, it is believed that such a sum assured as that which has just been annour cod as the result of one year's business was all but unbeard of.

This portion of the Company's business has been carefully watched, and cannot fail to give much astification to the Shareholder, as well as no small encouragement for the future to the participating life assurer.

and cannot ran to give such as a cannot ran to give such as no small encouragement for the future to the participating life saurer.

Evidence of continued care in the selection of lives is amply afforded by a statement of the number rejected. These have amounted to 311 for the year, on which the aggregate sum proposed for assurance amounts to £163,291. Various degrees of ineligibility have led to these lives being decilience. Companies of the day record their accepted lives annually selected comments of the Assurance their accepted lives annually selected as most much, if at all, axceeding those which the Royal has east most much, if at all, axceeding these which the Royal has been more much, if at all, axceeding them which the their acceptance of constant or much, if at all, axceeding them which the their complete the control of control of the constant in the first progress has been they have to announce that in Firs Business its progress has been the amount of New Policies already reported makes all the constitutions and the second of an opinion that the prospects of the Boyal Insurance Company were the prospects of the Boyal Insurance Company were the present of the past that the future may unfold for aphers of still greater magnitude, combining distinguishes fullness and protection to the public. ion to the public.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in Londo

Mustard spoon - 0 1 8 0 0ak chest, no charge 0 0
Carried for ward, 45 5 8
Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS (THE LONDON BRIDGE FIRM),
67, and 68, KING WILLIAM-STERET, LONDON BRIDGE,
and 278, ALGENY-STERET,
Same price charged at BOTH HOUSES
QUEEN'S PLATE and CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
OSCHUZE THE ADDRESS.

GARDNERS' £2 2s, DINNER SERVICES complete, best quality. Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Totlet Services equally low. Ont Wines, & ed. per dox.; Cut Decarters (Quart), 7s ed. per pair. Military and Naval Messes supplied Illustrated Catalogue free by post.—H. and J. Gardner, by appulatment to her Mayeny, Strand, Charing-cross (Four doors from Trafalgar-equare), London, W. C. Established 1752.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. Dent, 33, Cockspur-street, Charleg-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronom-ter Maker by Special Appointment to ber Majesty the Queen.—33, OCCESFUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS (corner of Spring-gardens), London, S.W.

BRONZED SCHOOLL FENDERS, 10s, each,
Black Fenders, i.e. 6d. to 6a. | Impserved Coal-berges, 4a. 6d.
Bronand Fenders, 10s. to 30s.
Bright Steel and Ormoulu, 45s.
Bearroom Fire-irons, 3a. to 5a. 9d.
Dian Govers, 18a. set.
Dian Govern, 18a. set.
Dian Gove

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. DEANE and CO. 9 PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, gratia on asplication and post-res. It contains engravings, with prices, of shower, Hip, Flunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Bahes of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and conomical. Estimates given for fitting-up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), Loudon Bridge. Established A D. 1700.

H WALKER'S PATENT RIDGED-EYED

POYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT LISTITUTION.—The Committee carnestly appeal to the public for Americance, to establish them to meet the heavy demands to the public for Americance, to establish them to meet the heavy demands to the contract of th

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD,
In consequence the immediate Extension of the London,
Chathao, and Dover the immediate Extension of the London,
Chathao, and Dover the EMMOVE their OFFICES to 100 FLEET
STREET, where, from this date, all communications are to be addressed.
By Order of the Committee,
May 5, 1863.

CANCER HOSPITAL.—The Committee urgantly APPEAL to the sublin or support, to enable them neet the weakly expenses incurred by supplying the generous set, expansive medicines, and continual nursis required in the substanct of patients, who are suffering under the most painful reduced to the substance of the su

POYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road, in the immediate vicinity of the Great Northern Railway Terminus at Eing's-cross.

The Committee seriestly solicit the ASSISTANCE of the beneating in the premises of the Hospital are capable of containing maintain them some best had the Committee the requisite funds to maintain them

Contributions are received by the Treasurer, Edward Masterman, Esq., Nicholas-lane; and at the Hospital from 10 till 5. STARFORD S. EMITS, Sec.

ONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street, W.C.—SUPPORT is carnestly solicited this Hospital, to enable the Source to a fixed relief to the necreating obser of such poor seeking admission. Contributions received as Union Beach, Argyll-place, W. and by the Honorary Secretary. BALFH BOURAR, Honorary Secretary.

DISEASES of the GHEST, Victoria Park.
The Committee sersectly APPEAL for FUNDs towards the erection of the new wing, which is imperatively needed, owing to the large attendance of out-patients, and for the completion of which a further sum of £000 is required.
Number of patients re-isreed lass week-1228.
Bankers—Messrs Berclay, Bereas, and Go., Lombard street.
Benchman of the completion of the completion

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

E W F A N C Y S I L K S, from 30s. to 50 guineas.

Rich Dark-conjunct Frompadours, 25 los. 64.

Rati-coloured Frompadours, 26 los. 65 los

28. PRIZE WRITING-CASE, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, &c., sent post-free upon receipt of 29 stamps to FARKINS and GOTTO, 26 and 25, Oxford-street, London.

WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES, and every description of Commercial and School Stationery at the public at wholesale prices at PARKINS and GOTTO's, 23, Oxford-street, London.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send Name and County to CULLETON'S RERALDIC LIBRARY. Plain Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in Colours, 7s. 6d.; Arms, Crest, and Motto, bandtifully painted, 18s.; seat free for same. No cheer congruing dies with crest, mutto, menogram, or address, if an order congruing dies with crest, mutto, menogram, or address, if an order congruing dies with crest, mutto, menogram, or address, if an order angree in a ream of the best paper, and 400 best envelopes to matching at lis, all stamped free of charge. Coloured Monograms and must lis, all stamped free of charge. Coloured Monograms and charge for the coloured free of the col

VISITING CARDS,—A Card Plate engraved in any style, and 50 Best Cards printed, for Is. Post-free. WEDDING CARDS, to sach for lady and gentleman, 30 beautiful on housed envelopes, malden name printed en flag, 18. 6d. For the T. GULLETON. Seal Engraver, 25, Granbourn-street (corner of St. Marstan's-lane). W.C.

CUINEA CASE OF STATIONERY, containing 50 quires superfine Note Paper, 1000 Envelopes, Peus, Holder, and Blotter. The purchaser's address stamped plain on note paper. No die required.—SAUNDERS, Stationer, 21, Hanway-atrees, Oxford-atrees, London, W.

CHILDREN'S PENHOLDER.-PERBY and CO. SORTHODACTYLIC PENHOLDEE is admirably adapted or giving children a free and easy handwriting. Price 14, 24, and 44.

coh. Sold by all Stationers. Wholessia, 37, Red Lion-eq., and 1.

PENCILS, Black Lead, and Coloured Chalks.

POLYGRADS LEAD PENCILS,

Bold by all Sationers and Artists' Colournes.

Agents—Heintsmann and Rochussen, 9, Friday-st, London, R.C.

NOTICE OF BEMOVAL, — The Original BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK has removed from 108, Long-lane, E.C., to 10, Sishopagate-street Wishin, E.C. Price is, per buttle. Sold by all respectable Chemists, Stationers, &c., in the United Kingdom.

RECKITT'S DIAMOND BLACK LEAD. Cleaner and Cheaper than all others. Sold by Olimen, Grocere, Ironnongers, &c. Reckitt and Son, London Bridge, E.C., and Hull.

PURE WATER.—THE NEW FILTER.
Dr. Davis says .—"I strongly recommend all persons in Dr. Davis says. "I strongly recommend all persons in London during the present unbealthy season not to use clearn water of crinking or cooking purposes without filtering it through fit of crinking or cooking purposes without filtering it through Mr. LiPscombe's new filter."—This Patent Filter can only be had of Mr. LiPscombe in the Patentee, 233, Strand, Tempis Bar. Old Filters reconstructed on the new plan.

Manufacturers to the QUEEN and PRINCE OF WALKS.

Manufacturers to the QUEEN and PRINCE OF WALES.

IN R Y S' | HOMGEOPATHIC
ICELAND MOSS | O O C O A,
PRYS | SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. Fry and Sons were the only English Manufacturers of Coose
who obtained the Fries Medal, 1602.

OS WEGO PREPARED CORN,
for Puddings, Custarde, Blancmange, &c.
Manufactured and Purfected by T. KINGSFORD and 80N,
of Own; co. State of New York.
It is the Original Preparation from the Farina of Maine, established 1863, commands the highest price from the Trade, and offers
the best value to the Consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer
grain, and is more desicate.
The Owego has the natural golden tings, and not the chalk white
produced by artificial process.
Agentue-Keen, Robinson, Beliville, and Co., Garlick-hill, London;
William Boaler and Co., 65, Piccadilly, Manchester.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT COBN FLOUR,
Packeta, 8d.
Counterfeit cheap qualities closely resemble the form of packet.

STABCH MANUFACTURERS
TO HEH, THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STABCH,
USED IN THE BOYAL LAUNDRY.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

There are many qualities of Mustard sold.

Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.

First Manufactured 1742.

Sold by the Trade from the Casks, and in 11b and & th Canisters.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,

Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

TEETH.—Patent 764, August, 1855.—As Shown at the International Exhibition. Class 17.—Mesers. Coloured Examelled Ease for ARTHFOLAL TEETH, and their complete system or Painkss Dentistry. Teeth, from Sa. Seta, S., 8, 10, and 15 ga. 30, Berners-street, Oxford-st. W. Established 1830. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet."

TEETH supplied by Mesers, GODFREY received the only Gold Medal awarded at the International knhibitson of 1863. One visit is only required for their adjustment. They will last a lifetime, and again reslore the sunken face it original youthful appearance. A set from £3 los. to 75 guiness. Tesch filled with gold, warranted to last twen y year.—17, hanoverstreet, Hanover-square, W. Painful stumps extracted painlessly.

CONSUMPTION, and all nervous, billious, liver, and stor plaints, in every stage, are only aggravated and accor-medicine of every description, but perfectly curable by

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING
REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,
as proved by thousands of cases which had been one idered hopeless. We quote a "Cure No. 46,70 Mr. James Roberts, of
Framley, Surrey, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood,
liver derangement, and partial dealness—Cure, No. 47,131. Miss
Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigention, gatherings,
low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure, No. 54,56. The ReJames T. Champbell, Pakenham, Nortok "of indigestion and
torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical transcense
In tins, 11b., 28, 41, 15 lb., 17s., 18 lb., 40s.—Barry du Barry and
Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London; Ss. Place Vandons, Paris; and
JS, Roe de J'Empereur, Brussel; and all Grecores and Chemista.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS. These Pills have now obtained a world wide reputation as the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach, indigestion, Billous ness, and other kindred companint. Of all Venders, at it idd and he dd; or free by post for it or 33 stamps, from Fage D. Woodcock, Chemist, Lincoln.

AYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS are a speedy, mild, safe, and efficient cure for Dyspeysia, Head-ache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, Coughs, and all discuss artising from a dis-rrangement of the bigsettive Organs. For hundreds of cure see the pamphiet given with each box. Sold by all Medicine Venders, at 1s. 14d., 2a, 9d., and 4a, 4d.

A S a MEDICINE long highly esteemed for its Curstive Powers in Cases of Indigation, Sick Headache, Nervousness, and Afficions of the Liver and Bowess, OuRLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILIS cannot be too strong y recommended, having stood the test of pushic opinion for uswards of hair a century. Prepared only by James Cockie, 18, New Ormondes rest; and to be had of all Medicine Venders, in boxes, at is, 14d, 32, 9d., and 48, 6d.

EATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING FOWDER, unrivalled in destroying Float, Dugs, Files, Beetles, Moths, and every species of Insect, and narmiest to animal life. Sold in peckets, it and 2s. 4d. each (its peckets sent free by post for it susmps), by T. gesting, 79, St. Fami's-churchy ard, E.C.

ETROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL,
Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, M.E.—The AID of
the honer oftent is urgently needed to enable the Committee to
maintain the efficiency of this Charity.
Bankers—Moure, Barnets, Hoares, and Co., Lomberd-street, E.C.
GRO, CROXTON, Secretary.

AUGUST 39, 1863,